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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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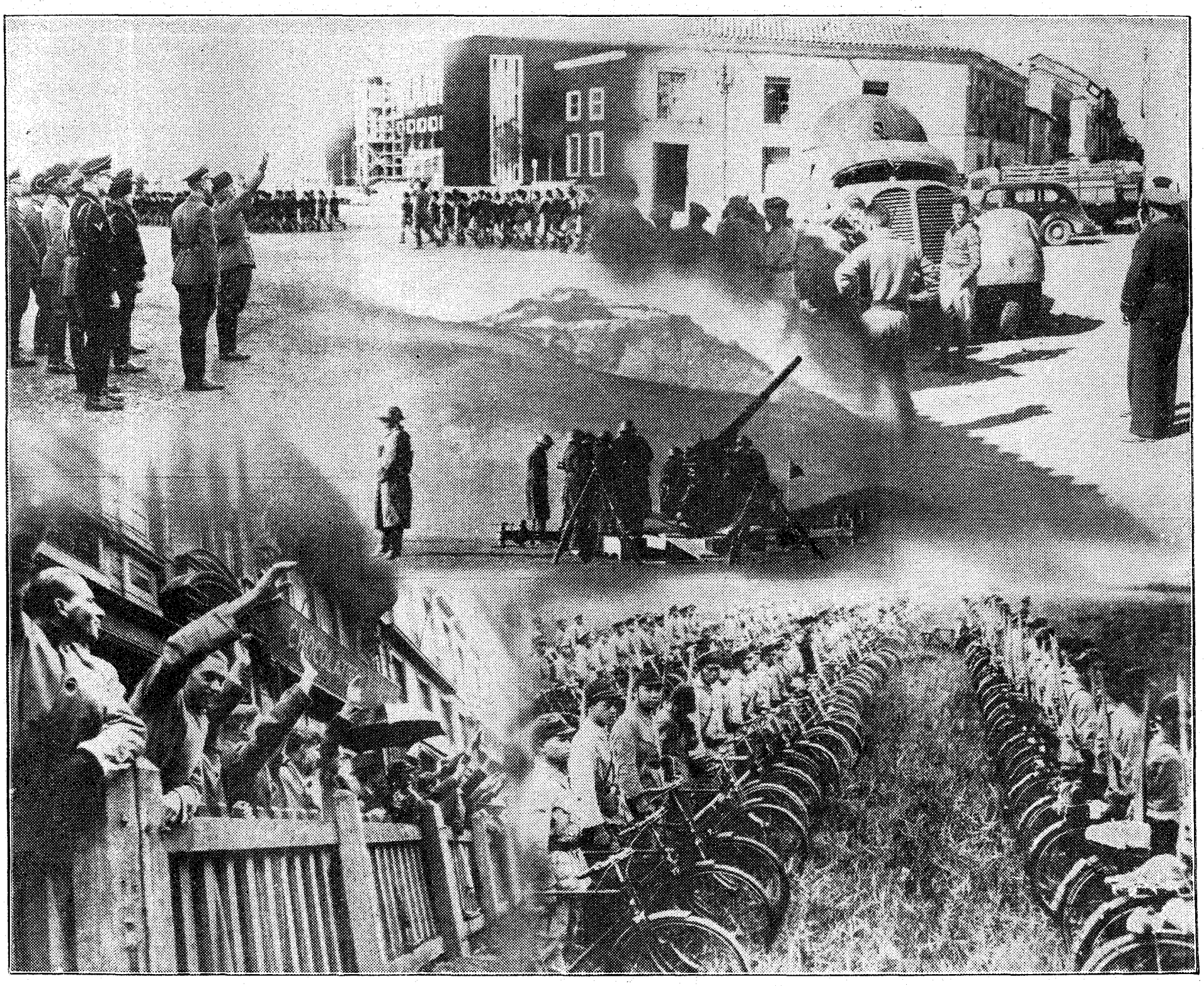
Vol. II No. 17 | Royal Oak, Michigan | November 16, 1936

FR. COUGHLIN TELLS WHY HE QUIT RADIO

(See Pages 8 and 9)

Armistice Day Around the World



—Newspictures by Acme.

As nations — friendly allies and central powers — which fought in the last World War commemorated the 18th anniversary of the signing of an armistice, a generation of youths too young to remember their fathers' service "at the front" drilled with eager preparation for their own Great Adventure. In Italy (upper left) Il Duce reviewed the Balilla, juvenile Fascist organizations, marching at the Marmi stadium in Rome, while officials of Nazi Germany were guest reviewers. In Spain (upper right) youth no longer plays at war but is locked in grim combat with their Spanish brothers. At Brussels, Belgium (lower left), cheering young men gave the "fascisti" salute as Rexists demonstrated at a parade of ex-service men commemorating the battle of Yser. A small part of Japan's 50,000 students in Tokio (lower right) are shown organized in a bicycle unit for use in the "next war." Peaceful Switzerland (center) posts anti-aircraft guns to arm the passes of the Alps, in order to repell possible invaders, and prepares to fight to maintain her own neutrality.

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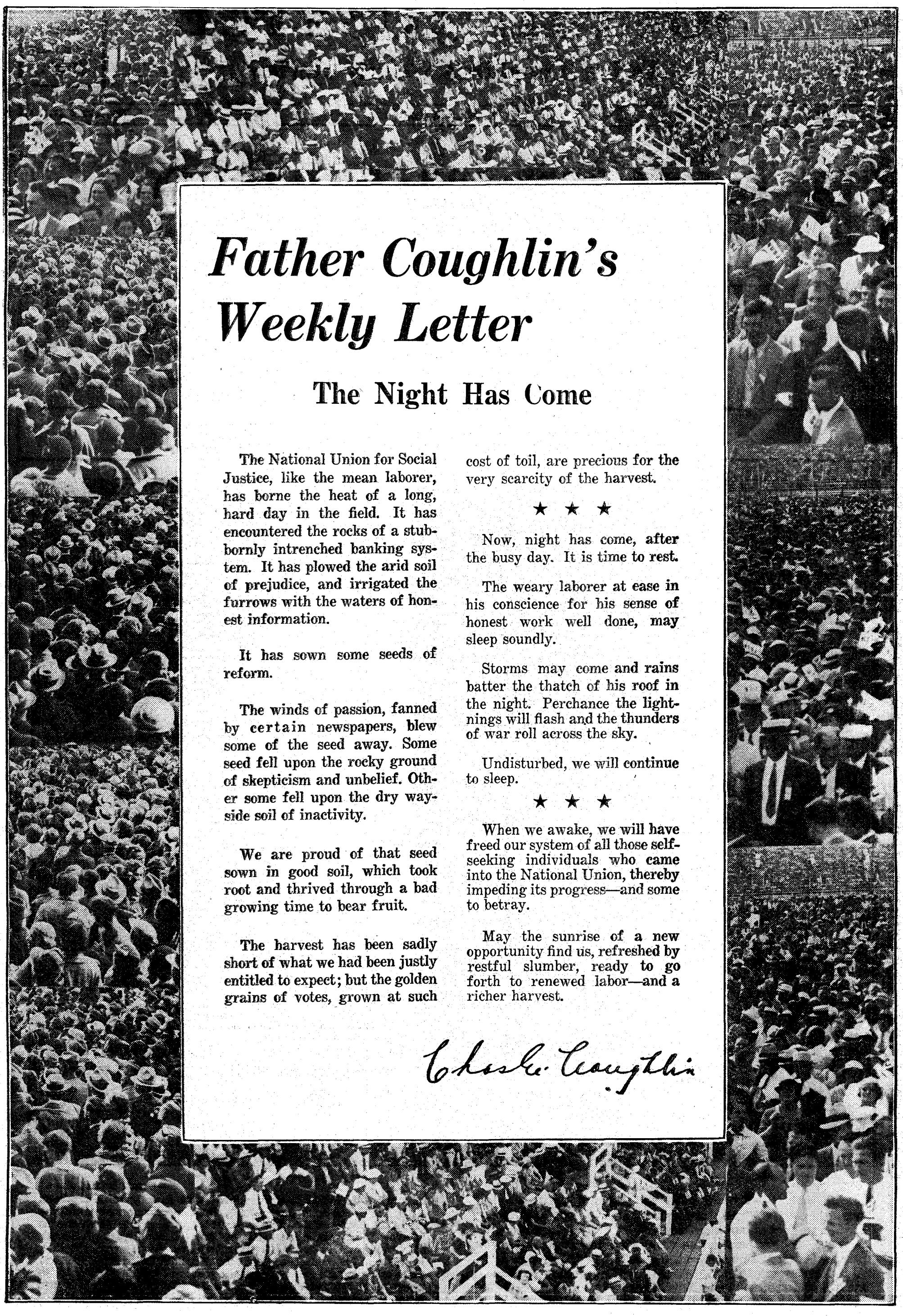

Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter

The Night Has Come

The National Union for Social Justice, like the mean laborer, has borne the heat of a long, hard day in the field. It has encountered the rocks of a stubbornly intrenched banking system. It has plowed the arid soil of prejudice, and irrigated the furrows with the waters of honest information.

It has sown some seeds of reform.

The winds of passion, fanned by certain newspapers, blew some of the seed away. Some seed fell upon the rocky ground of skepticism and unbelief. Other some fell upon the dry wayside soil of inactivity.

We are proud of that seed sown in good soil, which took root and thrived through a bad growing time to bear fruit.

The harvest has been sadly short of what we had been justly entitled to expect; but the golden grains of votes, grown at such cost of toil, are precious for the very scarcity of the harvest.

★ ★ ★

Now, night has come, after the busy day. It is time to rest.

The weary laborer at ease in his conscience for his sense of honest work well done, may sleep soundly.

Storms may come and rains batter the thatch of his roof in the night. Perchance the lightnings will flash and the thunders of war roll across the sky.

Undisturbed, we will continue to sleep.

★ ★ ★

When we awake, we will have freed our system of all those self-seeking individuals who came into the National Union, thereby impeding its progress—and some to betray.

May the sunrise of a new opportunity find us, refreshed by restful slumber, ready to go forth to renewed labor—and a richer harvest.

Charles E. Coughlin

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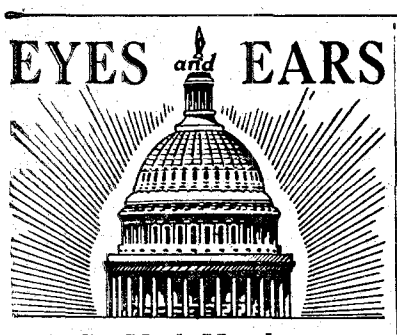
60 Endorsed Congressmen Elected

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

"We, the people, have spoken in emphatic terms. We are all completely satisfied that the majority still rules under our democratic form of government.

During an election campaign we are all partisans of one kind or another. If we are not, we probably do not feel much concern for the welfare of our country.

As a matter of fact, the intensity of our partisanship, when a new administration is to be chosen, is generally the measure of our love of country—always presupposing, of course, that our partisanship is sincerely based upon our principle and conviction.

It is the transcendant and wholesome patriotism behind partisanship which has always enabled intense partisans, after elections, to drop their differences and unite behind the choice of the people in the larger interests of the country.

It is because that patriotism has always prevailed, after even the most bitterly contested elections, that our government is the oldest and still, by an infinite margin, the strongest among the greater and lesser powers of the world.

Chairman Farley of the Democratic National Committee felt called upon to echo the words of Lincoln's Second Inaugural address, following the Civil War, when the Great Emancipator made a plea for the active practice of patriotism to offset the destructive emotions of triumph on the one hand and despair on the other.

Those words of Lincoln's cannot be repeated too often; they are particularly inspiring during times of great emotional stress. Let us repeat them here, in their inspired brevity and meaning:

> **"With malice toward none, and with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right . . . "**

Lincoln uttered those immortal words following a bloody civil war, when the intensity of sectional hatred had abated but little.

Events following upon the tragic death of Lincoln proved conclusively that his words were addressed chiefly to elements in the victorious North.

Perhaps Mr. Farley, with Lincolnian insight, paraphrased the Great Emancipator because he knew where lay smoldering, bitter animosities. Whether or not that be true, Mr. Farley, in the dazzling hour of victory, thought first of his country and the unity of the people so necessary to the smooth

(Continued on Page 4)

Union Party Planning for Permanency

Moving from its campaign quarters at 188 W. Randolph street, Chicago, the Union Party established permanent offices at 180 W. Washington street. Announcements from John Nystul, of Fargo, N. D., national campaign manager, and Congressman William Lemke, the party standard bearer, disclosed the organizers' plans to carry on.

Said Mr. Nystul:

"Those of us who had a hand in shaping this party do not propose that it shall be anything else but what it started out to be and that is, a wholly American, progressively minded and patriotically inclined group of people who sincerely believe that there is a great future for the United States if we continue to build on the traditional foundations that first made our nation great. We are marching on. We have dedicated our lives to this task."

Lemke to Fight On

Congressman Lemke, re-elected to Congress in North Dakota, issued the following statement:

"Many great and worth-while principles were incorporated in the Union Party platform. The outcome of the election has in no way shown that these principles are not worthy of a continued fight in their behalf. I intend to devote my entire time and energy in serving my constituents in the state of North Dakota, and in promoting the great principles embodied in the Union Party platform, for all the people in the United States!

"I will continue my wholehearted co-operation with all the friends that are seeking to bring complete security to the aged folks of this nation. We have reached a stage in our civilization where we are able to decently and honorably take care of those people who have toiled during their life time and find themselves in a position where they are no longer able to provide for themselves. The Union Party platform declared itself for old age security along the principles set down by Dr. Townsend. I have in no way changed my attitude on the desirability and necessity of legislation to this end.

Plans Money Probe

"I am also preparing to introduce a resolution in the next Congress asking for a full, complete and impartial investigation of the powers that control the money and credit in the United States. The American people are entitled to know the facts and it is my ambition to give them the full story.

"Throughout the campaign, there have been many statements, charges, claims and counter-claims regarding the manner and method by which the 'money-changers' of the nation own and operate 'the temple.' I believe that I would be remiss in carrying out a great duty to the public if I did not immediately, upon my return to Washington, place a resolution before Congress that would give the American public the full and complete story as to channels and devices by which the money and credit of the nation is being abused by the few who control it.

"I will continue working for and lending my wholehearted support to legislation designed to give the farmers of the United States the cost of production plus a reasonable profit for all of their product that is consumed within the boundaries of this nation. It is true that legislation designed to do this very thing has been before Congress for a number of years but it has always been held back, and kept from a vote, by a ring of un-American lobbyists and politicians."

Official Notice

Letters being sent out this week to all State Supervisors, presidents of Congressional Districts, presidents and treasurers of local units, convey a most important order.

First of all, by action of the National Board of Trustees, all power and jurisdiction is withdrawn from all officers in the National Union.

All meetings of units and of Congressional Districts are temporarily in abeyance.

All files and paraphernalia belonging to the National Union are to be sent to the Central Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, during this week.

Accounts are to be settled, books balanced, bank deposits cancelled and all returns made directly to the Central Office.

In the meantime, as the letters explain, contact will be held between Father Coughlin and every member of the National Union through the weekly newspaper, "SOCIAL JUSTICE," which Father Coughlin will edit personally and through which he will speak personally to each member of the National Union, beginning with the Christmas edition.

Editorial Announcement

Dispensed from its preoccupation with politics, both in news coverage of the national election and efforts of the National Union to elect endorsed Congressional candidates, SOCIAL JUSTICE plans several interesting innovations in its editorial contents.

It will be obvious, first of all, that Father Coughlin's national news weekly is now free to cover a much wider scope of interest than formerly, and consequently appeal to a more *popularly wide reader following.*

The 16 principles of a program for social justice in America are still the stylebook and the "commandments" of this journal. Interpretative comment on the national scene and its international complications will continue to base the news content, while negotiations are under way for the acquisition of a number of additional features to be introduced from time to time and announced as these negotiations are completed.

Nothing of the present policy, which has been so universally commended by readers, will be dropped but instead all innovations will be in the nature of additions to the present make-up.

Announcement of the first of these—an intelligent preview of the nation's better books—will appear next week.

Unionists Take Socialist Place In Milwaukee

Because 10,000 Milwaukeans voted for William Lemke, the Socialist-Progressive federation faces the loss of its city election commissioner and the lion's share of its "gravy" in the municipal election machinery.

For the next two years appointments to election jobs will be based upon returns from the presidential election. Election commissioners will be named for the three dominant parties, as shown by the city-wide vote for the presidency.

As the Progressives had no presidential candidate, the Socialist-Progressive alliance's share in the election machinery must ride on the showing of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate.

Thomas ran fourth, rallying only 5,400 votes against 10,000 Lemke, 36,500 for Landon and 170,000 for Roosevelt.

Third position in the presidential race entitles the Union Party to the present Socialist position on the election commission.

A survey of the presidential votes shows that the Progressive-Socialist alliance, on the basis of the Thomas vote, will be entitled to about 40 to 45 poll inspectors and not more than three or four ballot clerks from 1938 to 1940. The Progressives now have 397 inspectors and 332 clerks, and the Socialists 287 inspectors and 43 clerks.

The Union Party, which now has no representation, will be entitled to about 345 inspectors and somewhere near a score of clerks.

Lundeen Polls 60,000 Lead in Senate Contest

Election returns brought a new high to the political career of Ernest Lundeen, NUSJ endorsed Farmer-Labor candidate for the United States Senate from Minnesota, who polled almost 60,000 votes more than his nearest opponent.

Lundeen, now completing his third term in the United States House of Representatives, has been a Minneapolis lawyer for 30 years.

He promised to continue his battle for labor rights, which brought him to the Minnesota legislature.

Ohio Has 13, 11 in Pennsy.; One Senator

When Congress convenes next January, 60 NUSJ endorsed Congressmen will take their places in the United States House of Representatives, as a result of the national elections November 3.

One endorsed senator, Lundeen of Minnesota, was elected.

Ohio leads the states with a total of 13 victorious National Union endorsed representatives for Congress. A triumph equivalent to that of any Congressman anywhere was scored by Martin L. Sweeney, Democrat from the 20th district. In the Ohio primaries last May, Sweeney, the incumbent, received the Democratic nomination, although he was opposed by the political boss of the state Democratic machine.

Sweeney Is Victor.

When Mr. Sweeney not only refused to support the re-election of the New Deal, but campaigned openly for the 16 principles of social justice, the Democratic machine had its choice candidate placed on the Ohio ballot as an Independent. Counting of the ballots, however, showed that Congressman Sweeney had defeated his opponent by an alarming (for the machine) majority—a true NUSJ victory!!

Included in the Ohio victories is the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, minister of the People's Church of Cincinnati, and new Democratic representative of the 2nd Congressional district. The election of Joseph Dixon, Democrat, was the National Union victory from the 1st district. Frank Kniffin, NUSJ endorsed Democrat, his district decided November 3, will begin his fourth term as the representative from Ohio's 5th district.

Enters Fourth Term

Brooks Fletcher of Marion, Ohio, received the NUSJ endorsement for his re-election to Congress from the 8th district, while in the 9th district, John F. Hunter NUSJ endorsed candidate on the Democratic ticket was elected. Arthur P. Lamneck, Democrat, of the 12th district, was chosen representative from his district for the fourth consecutive time.

Dow Harter and Robert T. Secrest, Democratic incumbents from the 14th and 15th districts respectively, were re-elected with the endorsation of the National Union; as also were William Ashbrook of the 17th district, and Robert Crosser of the 21st.

M. J. Kirwan, Democratic candidate from Youngstown, Ohio, was elected to Congress for the first time, to represent the 19th district. Anthony Fleger, NUSJ endorsed candidate from the 22nd district will be one of the three Republicans to represent Ohio in the 75th Congress.

Pennsylvania Has Eleven

In Pennsylvania 11 of the Congressmen elected were endorsed by the National Union. Of the victorious candidates, 10 are Democrats, and one a Republican. Ten of the 11 endorsed victors were incumbents. . The newly elected Congressman is Peter De Muth, Democrat, from the 30th district. The lone Republican endorsee who was elected, one of the eight members of that party who will speak for Pennsylvania in Congress, is Benjamin K. Focht of the 18th district. The other Democrats, all incumbents, include: Frank Dorsey, 5th district; Michael Stack, 6th district; Dr. Ira Walton Drew, 7th district; James

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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November 16, 1936 162 Volume II No. 17

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Maintain cost of living on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.

9 Million Votes, Or Else---

WITH an all but unanimous malevolence, the newspapers of America have been chorusing their challenge to Father Coughlin:

> "Did you not say in your Cleveland convention speech that if the Union Party did not poll 9-million votes, you'd quit broadcasting? Are you going to keep your word?"

Not one of these newspapers of reputed standing, as indicated in clippings piled before this writer, has had the honesty to note that Father Coughlin's statement must obviously have been predicated upon the Union Party **being filed in 48 states,** and upon the further essential that the people of America would have **an opportunity to vote for the Union Party.**

Instead, these clumsy newspapers croak, like Phil Baker's "Beetle"—**"Get Off the Air!"**

Not one of the sadistic ghouls who clamored for Father Coughlin's silence made note of the fact that the Union Party was **removed from the ticket** in New York State; or that, legally filed in Michigan as the "Third Party," was compelled to defend itself in court from administration partisans. Nor do these sapient editorial writers take any note of the further facts that the Union Party got filing in only some 30 states, most of this late in October, and then under a variety of party names, with the further handicaps of complicated write-in and split ballot.

Despite all of these justifiable qualifications to a rhetorical statement, Father Coughlin has "kept his word." He is off the air. He has quit politics. He has, to use his own words, "retired to private life." So now what? Will one of those newspapers who have so vigorously demanded his silence now take upon itself Father Coughlin's fight for social justice in America? What! You will? We would like to believe that. We have the list; which will be first?

This is **our** challenge to you, Mr. Editor: **The people are watching YOUR newspaper!**

Father Coughlin's final radio broadcast was delivered last Saturday night and its complete text is carried elsewhere in this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. His decision to quit the airwaves, like his action to halt for the time being all activities of the National Union, was in the interest of complete harmony. In his own words to the vast audience:

> **"I love both my country and my church too much to become a stumbling block to those who have failed to understand."**

Will the newspapers of America, who have so far completely muffed the meaning of Father Coughlin's mission and his message, even quote that historic statement? Or will they further stultify themselves by reviving innuendoes that Father Coughlin's decision to take a vacation is "upon orders."

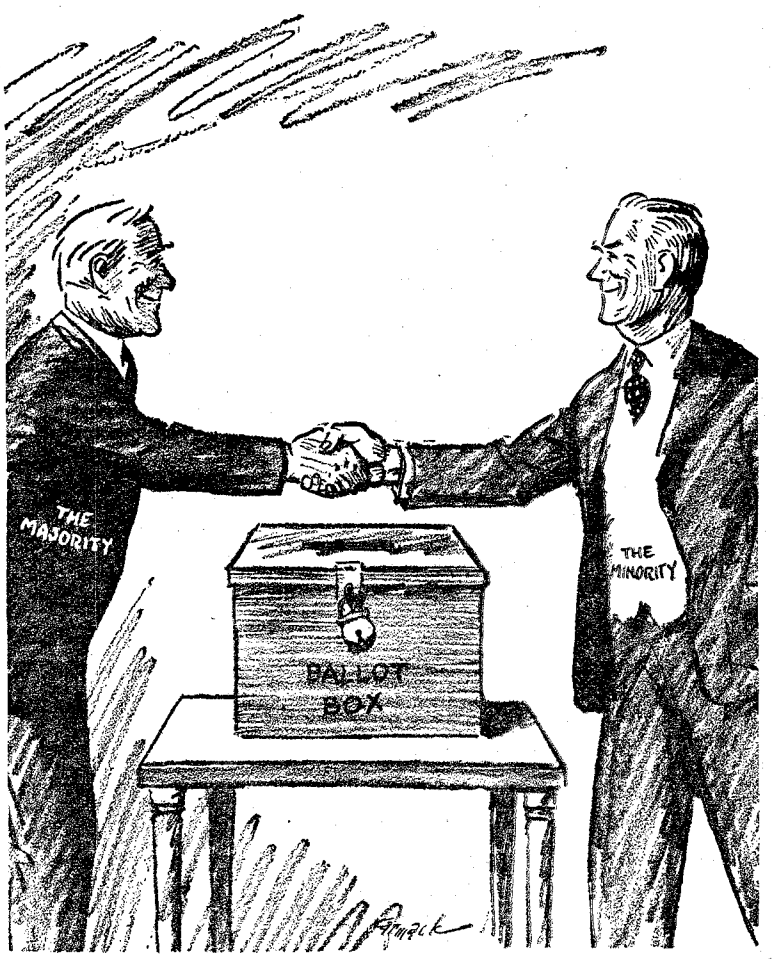
"My action," said Father Coughlin, "is not upon the order, or even the suggestion of Rome. It is my own decision."

Worn by a campaign which he has carried on all but single handed, deserted in crucial moments by many upon whom he had best cause to depend, the hard-battling founder and president of the National Union for Social Justice has departed for his first vacation in seven years.

Not in any sense is he deserting his thousands of loyal followers. Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, who have been reconciled to a campaign activity that has curtailed Father Coughlin's editorial writing, will—we are sure—grant him some weeks of rest well earned, and so much further absence from his accustomed editorial column.

On Father Coughlin's return at Christmas time, the widely loved pastor of the Little Flower Shrine at Royal Oak, Mich., will resume his intimate personal contact with the readers of this paper. Father Coughlin personally will edit and direct this weekly news review and, in the absence of the radio broadcast, SOCIAL JUSTICE will be his only contact with his following.

Sportsmen Do---Why Not Voters?



—From the Christian Science Monitor.

A Defeat for the Newspapers

THE victory of the administration in the recent election was a defeat for the newspapers of America.

Fully 85 per cent of the newspapers of the country campaigned against the president; yet their readers voted against this newspaper leadership in overwhelming numbers. The people have spoken their contempt for editorial opinion.

The newspapers of America have lost their positive force for leadership.

The vaunted power of the press in America has been reduced to its negative power to distort information and prevent clear facts from coming to the attention of readers. Its power for venal propaganda, more vicious than the power of its positive influence at any time, is still left to the press.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

and effective functioning of the policies of the national administration.

It is considered unfortunate by many that the victorious chairman used the word "reprisal" in appealing to the nation for "charity for all."

Reprisals ordinarily follow conquest — Abraham Lincoln feared reprisals with evident reason. In America, victory at election has never been considered a conquest but rather the resolution of fundamental issues by the sovereign people.

Possibly Mr. Farley's choice of words was an inadvertency. Mr. Farley knows best. However that may be, he will long be remembered and respected for his appeal to patriotism and union at the high tide of victory.

* * *

After the people have spoken, every citizen has only one duty—patriotism and vigilance for the preservation of our democratic liberties. That will be the spirit in which this column is written, as long as it continues to deserve a printing.

Thus, in the spirit of objective, dispassionate contemplation of the four fateful years before us, may we point out a consideration which seems worthy of the serious attention of every American citizen, regardless of party.

"We the people" have virtually wiped out the minority in both Houses of Congress. That is unprecedented in our history.

On the other hand, throughout our history a vigorous and sincere minority in the legislative branch of government has performed what many enlightened statesmen have considered an indispensable service in protecting the liberties of the people.

Minorities have served as a check on the parties in power to prevent unwarranted and unconstitutional use of their power.

Our history is a series of alternating administrations. No party has ever been in power for a long period without suffering the disease that power seems most easily to contract—corruption of public servants and encroachments on the general welfare.

Vigilant minorities in the legislative halls have been the watchful eye of the sometimes somnolent public. Vocal minorities have sounded the alarm before permanent damage resulted to our form of government.

Who or what will now supply that essential check upon power in the hands of one party during the ensuing four years when our long future may be irrevocably started down one path or another?

At the moment there seems but one answer. The people must perform that service themselves. They must, more than ever, watch the course of government with objective dispassionate interest. They

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Belgium Declares Neutrality

By "Veritas"

"People still look at the graveyards and the cripples, rather than at the trophies and medals, and remember the havoc of war."

With these words King Leopold of Belgium addressed the Belgian parliament and told its membership that Belgium would not enter in any alliances, but would keep neutral in further European wars.

"We will fight only if Belgium is invaded, whether by French, German or British troops. Belgium knows what war is: thousands of her sons died on the field of glory and the patriotic figure of Cardinal Mercier still lingers in the heart and soul of every Belgian."

A young man, still in the forties, a former graduate of Princeton University and a former lecturer at Johns Hopkins, the brilliant Paul van Zeeland is now the Belgian premier. He can proudly state that he was the man who without bloodshed, without any goose-stepping militia, has turned back both the Fascisti and Communists.

Confidence Restored

Van Zeeland has first of all balanced the Belgian budget. He came to power in March, 1935, when Belgian banks were toppling, when labor troubles were everywhere, when industry faced a total standstill, when gold was in full flight, and yet today little heroic, Belgium is the most prosperous picture in the European political scene. Confidence has returned, prices and wages have risen, banks are solvent and the country's finances are now solid.

He went ahead, trusting to common sense. He refused the many ingenuous suggestions of the so-called "Brain Trusters." In his mind economic laws are nothing but natural laws; such stimulants as experiments are for him only irritants, poison to the regular routine of government. He is against state capitalism, but he thinks that the state's duty is to co-ordinate and aid where such co-operation is essential to the welfare of his people.

France Disappointed

The people must be told and taught that confidence is the first step to success; demoralization brings havoc to the normal life of a nation. Nationalism is taboo for Mr. Zeeland, in his own words it is a sickness. High tariffs, export and import duties just hamper real recovery. And Belgium, that little heroic country of his, ruined, practically wiped off the European map after the war, is today smiling at the future and strong in its neutrality stand.

France naturally felt bitter disappointment upon the king's declaration of neutrality. France is afraid of the German Hitlerism of revenge, of the unknown, mysterious policy of Mussolini, even of the pacific and peaceful program of England, and the ghost of Lenin and Stalin both worry the French government.

Will we have another war? Once again I will repeat the old motto, "C'est l'argent qui fait la guerre", "money is needed to go to war," and thank God for it, European nations have none at present.

Exposes Soviet

Leon Trotzky, co-worker with Lenin in the early days of the Russian revolution, and now in exile a notorious critic of the soviet, has filed suit against a communist paper in Norway. Trotzky explains that the libel action is but the first step in a campaign of exposure to tell the truth about the soviet.

Trotzky Fights Soviet; To Sue Reds for Libel

OSLO, Norway. — Leon Trotzky, the notorious Bolshevist exile, has announced a suit against the newspaper Arbeideren, Norway's chief communist organ. The announcement states that he intends to "unmask the reckless policy of the present soviet government." The lawsuit is predicated on a story which was headed: "Kiroff Murder Committed on Trotzky's Direct Advice." During the recent August trial in Moscow, in which 16 accused men were shot because of an alleged plot against Dictator Josef Stalin and other high officials, Trotzky was openly accused of sending instructions to the defendants. He was likewise charged with the assassination of Serge Kiroff, one of Stalin's chief aids at Leningrad in 1934. Trotzky stated that the lawsuit was but the first step in a complete expose of the present Soviet regime. Well, it takes a communist to know a communist well and the promised disclosures should prove highly interesting.

The drab life of the Russian peasant under a regime more autocratic than the czar's will be exposed. A family of five or more living in one room with no conveniences, a newspaper prints only what he is allowed to know, with no mail, magazines or periodicals from abroad, no freedom of thought, these are a few things Trotzky can disclose.

The News Week in the World

By the Foreign Editor

BERLIN, Germany. — Much of advantage to closer Anglo-German relations is expected from the appointment of Chancellor Hitler's closest personal adviser to be ambassador to the Court of St. James in London. The selection of Joachim von Ribbentrop once more reflects der Fuehrer's canny choice of diplomatic envoys. No small measure of his foreign policy achievements are directly attributable to his ambassadors.

Von Ribbentrop

The most conspicuous example probably beside Ribbentrop was Franz Von Papen, whose diplomatic triumph in ironing out the delicate situation in Austria envoked the admiration of the state departments of Europe.

Joachim von Ribbentrop has not been trained in the usual channels of diplomatic endeavors, but his rich experience has given him a keen knowledge of men, wide sympathies, and skill in speaking. He is one of the few confidential advisers to Hitler. He was born at Wesel, near the Dutch frontier, educated at Metz and for a short period in England. However, it was an English tutor in Switzerland who perfected his knowledge of English to such an extent that he speaks with unerring accuracy and without accent. He speaks French with equal ease. His family have been soldiers for generations and his ancestors fought under General Bluecher at Waterloo.

He went to Canada for four years and when the World War broke out he escaped being interned by British authorities and, after hairbreadth adventures, returned to Germany. During the war, he served as a cavalry officer on the Russian front, but his excellent knowledge of English and French soon won him recognition and he was sent to the General War Ministry Offices in Berlin.

He embarked in the wine export trade following the war which gave him an insight into France, and he culminated this career with marriage to one of the daughters of a well known firm of German champagne growers. He continued in business until 1928 when he met Hitler.

Von Ribbentrop admired Hitler unreservedly at first but, as the chancellor continued to weld together a disorganized Germany, the relationship grew. Der Fuehrer relied on him for advice and it was only natural that Ribbentrop should personally represent him on foreign matters.

The ambassador is not a stranger in London. He negotiated the naval treaty with Great Britain in which Germany recognized British supremacy at sea. The English like Ribbentrop and he is said to have numerous friends in high English circles. The British Foreign Office likewise is pleased with his appointment.

Troops Barracks On Olympus

BERLIN, Germany. — The problem of what was to be done with the specially constructed Olympic Village has been solved with the announcement from the War Office that it is to be occupied by troops. Two junior battalions have been quartered there. One represents non-commissioned officers and the other cadet officers. The village is to become one of the world's finest military garrisons with exceptional facilities for athletics.

England's King Opens Parliament

LONDON, England. — King Edward VIII opened British parliament with truly regal pomp and circumstance. It was the first time in generations that England's King, attired in the heavy state robes of gold-edged crimson velvet, was alone, with no queen by his side.

King Edward dispelled the propaganda that his coronation next May might be postponed and announced his intention of going to India to follow the time-honored custom of being crowned Emperor of India.

He used the personel form of address of my and I, which was repeated many times during the speech. This was in contrast to his first talk to the British Empire following the death of his father in which he referred to the crown as "we".

His talk reflected a detailed description of his government's plans. Among them were such statements as:

"The policy of the government continues to be based on membership in the League of Nations."

Extension of "all naval powers" of the existing treaty limiting naval armaments between his country, France and the United States.

Support of the international agreement for non-intervention in the Spanish civil war with continuance of "every opportunity to mitigate human suffering and loss of life in that unhappy country."

Early ratification of the treaty setting up an Egyptian government to extend "loyal co-operation between two governments and peoples whose destinies are inseparably bound together."

Calling of an imperial conference in London next May to promote "a closer understanding between the peoples of my several governments."

The queen was confined to her home at Marlborough House with a cold and was unable to watch the formal gathering, but as the king passed by on his return he waved to her on the balcony.

New Zealand Fixes Base Wage

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.— Probably the first government to legalize a minimum wage was recently announced by the advanced government of New Zealand. A basic weekly wage of 76 shillings (about $19) for men and 36 shillings (about $9) for women was fixed by an arbitration court after several months' consideration.

While the sum seems small in comparison to the American standard, it is not so small considering the low cost of living in Austrilia. The basis for the wage was that it must be sufficient to provide a reasonable standard of living for a man, a wife and three children.

Here, then, is a government thoughtful enough to perceive that a basic wage is paramount for the country's prosperity.

When Kemal Suffers He Reforms Turkey

CHANKAYA, Turkey. — Again President Kemal Ataturk, Turkey's iron man, has manifested his extraordinary administrative ability. All jails are to be pulled down and replaced by "Houses of Correction." Under a law announced by the minister—these ministers are but extensions of the president—the purpose of this far-reaching edict is to make all prisoners "honest and useful members of society." The new houses of correction will be equipped with workshops, reading rooms, bathrooms, well-stocked larders and recreation grounds.

Prisoners serving long-term sentences will, if their conduct warrants it, have their term divided into four stages. The first stage will be solitary confinement—to thaw them out, but the treatment in the other stages will improve until, on being advanced to the fourth stage, they will enjoy complete liberty within the prison. As an added privilege, "fourth stage" prisoners will be allowed to spend several hours weekly with their relatives in a special visitors quarters. During these interviews no supervision will be had, but in the event the trust is broken, the penalties are severe, including complete loss of liberty and reversion to the first stage. Good conduct will also earn a deduction of time and increase the prisoner's monthly pay.

Furthermore, more than a thousand good conduct prisoners will be employed during the next few months as agricultural workers and miners and on state projects. In another prison at Adrianople, the prisoners are learning the art of making Turkish rugs and carpets under the guidance of experts.

A favorite theory of some close observers to the president is that his extraordinary bursts of reformist energy are due partly to chronic pain, discloses John Gunther in "Inside Europe." He has suffered from a gastric malady since 1917 and his death has been predicted a score of times by eminent physicians; yet he continues to live, although in great pain at times. When the excruciating twinges return, Kemal Ataturk abolishes the Turkish alphabet or decrees the formation of a half-dozen new investigating commissions. If this theory is really true, psychiatrists would term the president an interesting type called "displacement". He reconstructs a nation to forget his own pain.

His ability to "get things done" is without parallel among the rulers of the world. Kemal Ataturk took a nation that was decades deep in filth. He whipped it to its feet, cleansed its face, rehabilitated it and made of it a world power. In 1919, Turkey was so crushed and broken that even a British mandate would have been welcome to a certain extent. In 1922, the same Turkey was the one country so strong that it practically dictated its own peace terms.

In those three brief years Kemal Ataturk had (1) driven out the sultan; (2) dissolved the califate; (3) waged and won the war against the Greeks, forcing them to the sea; (4) bluffed the British Lion to a standstill at Cranak; (5) negotiated the Treaty of Lausanne, which terminated the regime of foreign judicial rights in Turkey, and extended Turkey's frontiers beyond the dreams of the most ardent Turkish nationalist; (6) promulgated a new constitution with a democratic parliament; and (7) became Turkey's first president.

Turkey will continue as a world power as long as Kemal Ataturk directs its destiny.

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These Women Find Income In The Home

Many women write in to SOCIAL JUSTICE, asking for advice on ways to earn money at home. Mothers with small children, widowed or abandoned by their husbands, and faced with the necessity of feeding and clothing their families, wonder desperately if there isn't some "mousetrap" they can make that will cause the world to beat a path to their door.

One solution of this problem was worked out by a woman whose husband was out of work. She inserted a cleverly worded want-ad in the newspapers to the effect that she would wash and iron or stretch curtains for 25 cents a pair, which is much less than the professionals charge. Not content to sit back and wait for the advertisement to bring in business, she called on all her friends and neighbors, telling them of her venture.

Almost immediately soiled curtains began coming in.

Her list of customers grew so fast that now, in her busy season, she takes care of an average of two hundred pairs daily. The whole family helps her and each has his or her task to do. The curtains are washed in the evening of the day they are taken in and stretched the next day, so they are ready for delivery the third day.

Another Makes Cakes

Another woman, whose husband had abondoned her and their three small children, used her talent for baking delicious cookies to supply bread for the hungry little mouths that were dependent upon her. Making up a big batch of her favorite recipe, cut in small discs, she made the rounds of independent grocers in her vicinity and persuaded them to display a plateful of sample cookies on a counter high enough to be out of reach for little fingers but right under the eye of the prospective buyer.

The grocers agreed to take any orders that were forthcoming from the samplers on a commission basis and one offered to sell supplies at wholesale rates to the baker mother. In no time at all the demand had increased sufficiently to make it necessary to take a friend into partnership, enlarging the stock to include rolls and small cakes.

A knack for writing newsy letters was the means of providing a livelihood for a woman in a rural community. Being a friendly sort of person, who was never too busy to chat with her neighbors or to help in a community project, she was always well informed of local goings-on and her weekly letters to her sisters in a nearby city were crammed with interesting bits of news about mutual friends and acquaintances.

Writes Gossip Letters

In need of a way to earn money that would not necessitate her absence from home, she had a bright idea one week, when writing her regular letter to her sister. She made a copy of the letter, omitting any personal references, and called on the editor of the local newspaper. He listened to her proposition rather skeptically but agreed to give it a trial. In the next week's edition, a column of short paragraphs appeared, giving interesting and amusing tidbits of news and gossip, written in an informal manner and purporting to be the remarks of an observing postman. It made an immediate hit and was quoted everywhere.

A home industry that will no doubt appeal to many women is that of needlework. One woman, who was tied to her home with the care of little children, used her skill with the needle to bring in a tidy little sum of money. Aware that the time and labor involved in embroidering an intricate and lovely piece of work would not pay, she invested in a small stock of stamping patterns, thread, needles, wools for knitting and other materials.

Then she advertised that she would do stamping, give lessons in needlework or knitting and monogram linens. She asked a few friends to make up pieces of their particular specialty to be displayed in her home and sold on a commission basis. One friend was an expert in Swedish embroideries and another had a large and varied assortment of baby clothes and nursery furnishings. A woman who made beautiful quilts was eager to display two of them and there was a wide range of crocheted articles for various uses.

Conducts Bride Class

There were classes for children who were taught to embroider in different kinds of stitches by the woman who started the little shop, and there were classes for brides who wished to monogram their linens. The secret of her success is that she took other needlewomen into her business and permitted them to share in her enterprise, thus giving it a scope and diversity that it would have lacked otherwise. She sends out cards regularly, thereby keeping her name and business in the public consciousness and she runs a small advertisement in the classified section of the telephone directory.

A young woman with an invalid mother discovered quite by accident a most satisfactory way to eke out their small income. The house in which they had been living was to be torn down and they were forced to move. Having spent several days tramping up and down streets and stairs in search of a suitable domicile, in the course of which she looked at many apartments and houses that did not fill her needs, she met others on the same quest. It occurred to her that a rental bureau would save her and these others many a weary step as well as considerable time, and would also benefit the landlords.

So she interviewed a number of apartment house owners and trust companies with vacant property on their hands and arranged to fill their vacancies for a commission.

Becomes Rental Agent

Having found just what she wanted in the line of apartments for her mother and herself, she listed the remaining vacant property and classified it. Then she contacted all her friends who were renters and succeeded in selling a number of them on the idea of moving into some of her listed houses and apartments. She ran a clever want-ad in the rental columns of the newspapers and soon busy people were coming to her with the request that she find them a place to live. In a short time she had a paying business and was branching out into the real estate field, acting as a broker for builders.

A PLACE TO SPEND THEIR TIME

A project whereby idle Boston youth can get off the streets and into a recreation "hangout" where they may have access to supervised games has been worked out with WPA funds. Twenty-eight game rooms and five portable school houses are provided in the Boston enterprise. This photo shows a billiard table and magazine rack in one of the game rooms. Rummy, chess, checkers, table tennis, pinochle, bridge and poker are also played—and taught with free instructors. More than 800 persons made use of the facilities in the first 15 days of July. *—Acme Newspicture.*

Massachussetts Total Startles Press Observer

"United We stand!" was the slogan of the Union Party members of Massachusetts who united to poll a total of 120,733 votes for William Lemke and Thomas O'Brien.

O'Brien, candidate for the United States senatorship from his home state received on the third party ticket 131,215 votes.

The Boston Post voiced its comment, typical of that found in the Massachusetts press:

> "The votes given to the third party candidates, Lemke and O'Brien, furnished a surprise to everybody but the immediate followers of Father Coughlin. It had been anticipated by most observers that Lemke would be doing very well if he polled a total of 75,000 votes, and while O'Brien was expected to run ahead of him, the O'Brien total was set around 100,000. Lemke got 120,733, and O'Brien went to 131,215."

Congratulations, Massachusetts Unionists, for your splendid showing of loyalty to your party!

Famous Singer, Mother Blames Men for War

Who is better qualified to plead for an end to wars than the beloved and venerable singer, Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink?

In an open letter to the readers of Good Housekeeping Magazine, the "Mother of the American Legion" maintains that the world should be educated to the results of war—"the broken bodies, the blinded eyes, the groping wits. The public sees only the men on parade and the wounded in the hospitals who are presentable. When you go through the doors marked 'No Admittance,' you see different sights. Oh, God, what horrors a war can cause!"

Madame Schumann-Heink blames the men for war, and declares it is up to the women to stop it. "We women," she writes, "should demand that only with our consent shall a country take our fathers and our husbands and our brothers and our sons from us and send them into a hell that is more than human beings can bear to think of.

The difficulty with such logic is that those who find war profitable are skilled disseminators of the sort of propaganda that rouses our patriotism to white heat. If, by chance, we should remember the suffering, the shattered lives and broken hearts that are the inevitable result, and withhold our consent, we would be shunned by our friends and neighbors as enemies of our country. Our children would be persecuted and ostracised, our lives made miserable for "failing in our duty to our native land."

With all due respect to our beloved old matriarch, the logical place to stop war is at the root—the greed and avarice of the munition makers and the international bankers. Make war costly, instead of profitable, for them and hostilities would soon cease. Hit them in their pocketbooks with conscription of wealth in the event of war, and they will be the loudest to cry for peace.

Paper Takes Liberties With Encyclicals

To the Editor:

In an article in the True Voice of Omaha a few weeks ago, the editor of that paper dealt with the encyclicals in a manner that was anything but reverent. He placed limitations upon them, stating that they cannot be applied by the mere quotation of a text. He says that economics being a scientific approach to social problems, its facts must be given full consideration when we attempt to apply the teaching of the popes to such problems. This is the very limit of presumption.

He says again that ignorance of economics in such situations seems to bring the teachings of the Church into disrepute, as if the economics were the all-sufficing requirement. And this, even though Leo XIII has it on record that "no practical solution of the social question will ever be found without the assistance of religion and the church."

And there is also a quotation from the **Commonweal** bearing on the subject of the article, if not indeed suggesting its whole line of thought.

The **True Voice** misses entirely the function of the encyclicals. This is equivalent to saying that the editor is ignorant of their contents. Pius XI when referring to those who were knocking the encyclicals of Leo XIII, said that the knockers were "entirely ignorant of the doctrines they slander, and betray their inability to understand them."

The encyclicals are a summary of moral laws that apply to the moral issues of social, economic and political matters. They could not have been realized apart from the Church. The Pope claims for the Church jurisdiction over the whole field of morals which is as wide as the extent of human activities, and makes no apologies for this to anybody. The encyclicals do not interfere with people any more than do the Ten Commandments. Obey them if you want to; and if you do not, you will pay the penalty in the frustration of your plans.

The following is a sample of the legislation as urged in the encyclicals: "Every effort must be made that fathers and families receive a family wage. And if this is not feasible, then social justice demands that in the social domain, without delay, reforms be introduced which will guarantee what is necessary. Such economic and social methods must be set up as will be necessary to provide adequately for the people."

The many imperative words and phrases in the above extract represent the "thou shalt" of the decalogue. The authority which binds both legislative systems is one and the same. The changes commanded in this extract that must have nation wide effect, show how important it is from the viewpoint of the Church, that the people's welfare be attended to. But those who know the encyclicals will all be in favor of this extraordinary move, just the same as they are in favor of what is prescribed by the Ten Commandments.

—Rev. T. J. Fortune.

Dixon, Neb.

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NUSJ Counts Its Victory; 61 Elected

(Continued from Page 3)

Gildea, 13th district; Guy L. Moser, 14th district; Harry Haines, 22nd district; Joseph Gray, 27th district; Charles Crosby, 29th, and Matthew Dunn, 34th district.

Wisconsin's Showing

All but two of the endorsed candidates from Wisconsin were sent back to their places in Congress on election day. Two Democrats and five Progressives were re-elected with National Union endorsation. Raymond Cannon and Thomas O'Malley, both of Milwaukee, were the two Democrats chosen to again represent the 4th and 5th districts respectively.

The Progressive incumbents to remain in Washington are: Thomas Amlie, 1st district; Harry Sauthoff, 2nd district; Gardner Withrow, 3rd district; Gerald Boileau, 7th, and B. J. Gehrmann, 10th district.

The voters of Michigan decided to send seven NUSJ endorsed candidates (five of them incumbent) to the national capital in January. The two newly elected Congressmen are: John Luecke, 11th district, and Frank Hook, 12th district, both Democrats.

The five re-elected Michigan incumbents, all Republicans are: Clare Hoffman, 4th district; Jesse Wolcott, 7th district; Fred Crawford, 8th district; Albert Engel, 9th and Roy Woodruff, 10th district.

Upset in Minnesota

Dewey Johnson, endorsed Farmer-Labor candidate for Congress from Minnesota's 5th district, surprised his entire state by polling 9,000 votes more than his opponent to whom all pre-election reports had conceded the victory.

Paul Kvale, the other Minnesota NUSJ endorsed victor, is the incumbent Farmer-Labor representative from the 7th district.

The Massachusetts poll returned three NUSJ endorsed incumbent Democrats to the House of Representatives. Congressmen Joseph Casey, 3rd district; Arthur Healey of the 8th, and John Higgins of the 11th, were the winners.

Although North Dakota was swept along in the presidential Democratic landslide, its voters split their tickets in time to re-elect Representative William Lemke, non-partisan, and Usher Burdick, Republican, as their congressmen-at-large. South Dakota will also send its NUSJ endorsed candidate, Fred Hildebrandt, a Democrat, back to the House.

Elected for Third Time

Edward Clayton Eicher, of the 1st Congressional district, and Otha Wearin of the 7th, both National Union endorsed Iowa Democrats, were selected by their districts to serve their third term in Congress. Fred Gilchrist, incumbent Republican representative from the 8th district, was re-elected, while Lloyd Thurston of the 5th, and Cassius C. Dowell, of the 6th, both Republicans, will be the new Congressmen from their districts.

Brent Spence, Democrat from the 5th Kentucky district, and the National Union's sole endorsee in that state, was also elected. Edward O'Neill and Frank Towey, Jr., Democrats, are the newly elected Congressmen from New Jersey's 11th and 12th districts.

In Indiana three NUSJ endorsees, all Democrat incumbents, were retained by their districts. William T. Schulte will continue to represent the 1st district, Mrs. Virginia Jenckes, the 6th, and Finlay Gray, the 10th.

Maryland's two NUSJ victors are: T. Alan Goldsborough of the 1st district, and Stephen W. Gambrill, 5th district, both Democrat incumbents.

Battle-Scarred Victors of NUSJ

—Social Justice Staff Photos.

Congressman William Lemke, defeated Union Party candidate for president, was nevertheless successful in his campaign to be returned to Congress from North Dakota. He ran on his record and his platform of money reform. Martin Sweeney (right) was doubly a victor, first in the Ohio primaries when machine politicians battled to prevent his nomination, and again in the election when both opposition parties combined forces to avert his success. Both elections are counted as victories for the National Union for Social Justice.

Eyes and Ears

(Continued from page 4)

must seek out reliable sources of information and they must weigh with calm, nonpartisan deliberation: Every measure that appears before Congress, every policy that emanates from executive departments, every decision handed down from the Supreme Court.

When the party in power legislates in behalf of the people they should be warmly approved.

When the party in power legislates against the best interests of the people, the people should be alert to the fact and take timely action.

A slumbering electorate is an invitation to corruption in government.

Meaning of the Election

An Editorial

THE American people have spoken through their sovereign franchise. All good Americans will abide by the will of the voters.

The President of the United States, as a political candidate for re-election, went before the nation, asking a "vote of confidence" on the acts and intentions of his administration. Never was a clearer mandate voted to an executive in office to continue his performance and to carry out his promises. Never in all history, in any nation, have a people so unanimously committed so much power to a chosen ruler.

The victory, by its very plurality, carries with it a tremendous obligation. Democracies are fickle and people who vote a public official into office with acclaim often fail in gratitude when impossible miracles are not worked. Then, too, the tax upon political patronage from so overwhelming a vote carries always the seeds of possible dissention. No pork barrel is ever big enough to take care of the deserving supporters in 46 states!

The president will have—and need—the nation's united strength and sympathy in these very practical considerations.

* * *

Leaving out of consideration the activities of the Union Party or the National Union for Social Justice—of which there is ample discussion in other columns—and reviewing the titanic sham battle which became a rout, certain obvious meanings of the recent election are inescapable.

First of all the nation voted **against** Landon as well as **for** President Roosevelt. The Republican candidate was the inheritor of all the nation's prejudice against the Gold Standard, against the bankers, and against the laissez faire regime of the OLD DEAL.

Then, too, the people voted **against** the Literary Digest. The much publicized straw vote poll by that national magazine gave Mr. Landon a strength far out of line with the situation, and was, no doubt, sufficient to scare many into action to prevent the Digest's brand of wish-thinking from coming to pass.

On the positive side, the vote was, as we have indicated, a mandate—a vote of confidence, no less, in the administration's program—to restore the benefits of the NRA, the AAA and the rest of the New Deal program, against which such a large section of the nation's press had campaigned.

Let no successful candidate, therefore, be deluded into thinking that so many people wanted him in Congress, for example. It was a personal vote and Congressmen largely rode in "on the tail of the president's kite." Therefore, we may look for a continuation of the "rubber stamp" Congress.

Now, the American people either wanted the result they have insured, or they are ignorant of the use of the ballot.

* * *

The American Constitution, written in the name of "We the people," is the code for what we call the American system. The majority rules, and defeated minorities abide by the will of that majority. It is, in fact, in accordance with this very principle of Americanism, and to make certain that there be not even the fiction of interference with it anywhere on our part, that the activities of the National Union are temporarily in obeyance.

This is not necessarily to subscribe to the fallacy that the majority is, per se, always right. The proverbial "50-million Frenchmen" could in fact, be wrong—if they wanted to be. In 1917, 12 "wicked men" in the United States Senate called the World War a "commercial war" and voted against the entrance of the United States into such a rivalry between European nations. The prevailing majority of 84 "good men" voted us into that war. Now, history agrees that the 12 "wicked men" were also wise men, although in their own generation they were labeled traitors to the country. They were in the minority, but not on that account wrong.

On the same theory an honest minority must always bow to a prevailing majority, but they are not necessarily "traitors" for having countered the public will.

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Father Coughlin's Concluding Satu

"As For the Future ---- ?"

Saturday November 7, 1936

THE opportunity of presenting the following thoughts to the radio audience of America has been long anticipated and is highly welcomed. As a result of what I am about to say, a few hearts will be saddened, many thousands of others will be elated and the vast majority, I presume, will remain totally indifferent, not even speculating as to what the outcome will mean for America, in general, or for the Catholic Church in particular.

Before entering into my subject too seriously, permit me to reveal my personal, post-mortem views on the recent presidential election, insofar as these views have, at least, an indirect bearing on the main body of this address.

The recent election gave birth to a new political slogan for America which reads: "As Maine goes, so goes — Vermont!" Only two meagerly populated states failed to cast their electoral ballots for Mr. Roosevelt. As a result, a one-party form of government has been established in America. The Republican party and its philosophy of rugged individualism have gone forever. A new party composed partly of Democrats, of Socialists, of Communists, of Progressives and of Farmer-Laborites has been established under the banner of the New Deal.

When we consider that more than 85 per cent of our newspapers were opposed to the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt, it is also apparent that the editorial influence of newspapers suffered a tremendous deflation.

It is not difficult to analyze the results of the presidential election. In one respect it was a vote against Mr. Landon, together with his colorless personality, his platitudinous philosophy and his awkward presentation and appeal. In another respect it was a vote against the omniscient Literary Digest, whose pre-election prophecy not only startled millions of Americans, but decided them, at all costs, to vote against a return of the Old Deal.

More importantly, it was a vote for Mr. Roosevelt, whose pleasant personality and masterful presentation of stimulating promises magnetized millions of voters. Three million men who were idle under Hoover and who are now working for the New Deal government demonstrated their gratitude at the ballot box. So did three million other laborers who had found their way back to factories, to mills and to industrial pursuits of every kind. So did several million other citizens who were either directly or indirectly recipients of government dole which the Old Deal had refused to dispense. These beneficiaries of the New Deal established the most positive reason why an 11-million plurality was pyramided for the re-election of the president.

This is not a full analysis of the sweeping victory gained by the New Dealocrats. Nevertheless, it satisfies all the curiosity which I have at the present moment to spend upon the subject.

II

What will be the outcome of this election? To me it appears that to Mr. Roosevelt has been given the power of a dictator if he wishes to be one. The 300 or more congressmen who rode to victory with him should be humble enough to realize that they are only flies on the chariot wheel. That the people did not vote for them is manifest. Ballots were marked for the Democratic party, generally speaking, and for Mr. Roosevelt specifically speaking.

As an evidence of this, may I cite one instance which occurred in the city of Detroit in reference to a candidate for an office other than that of congressman. This candidate was a proven member of the Black Legion. Because he was running on the Democratic ticket he was swept to victory on a wave of Catholic, Negro and Jewish votes!

In a hundred other instances too numerous to relate, it is ascertainable that the citizens were voting for Mr. Roosevelt and not for the thousand and one barnacles who attached themselves to the keel of his boat. It was a purely Roosevelt vote whereby the citizens of the United States, either intentionally or unintentionally, created a potential dictator.

If the last Congress was recognized as a "rubber stamp" Congress, the same description will apply more correctly to the present Congress. Once more the unelected "brain trust" will draw up the laws. Once more the president will submit these laws to Congress and need not even trouble himself to designate them as pieces of "must" legislation. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate need not fear castigation from the press of the nation because a mandate has been given to Mr. Roosevelt by the people to carry on all the activities which characterized the first administration.

Thus, despite all the noisy opposition coming from the discredited newspapers and from other sources, I foresee the revival of the NRA and the AAA. I envision America's entrance into the World Court either directly or indirectly. I foretell an amendment to the Constitution as drafted by the New Deal administration.

I prophecy that the people of the United States will stand squarely behind Mr. Roosevelt as long as he stands squarely behind the promises which he has made. He is the hero of the hour. His program of attacking the economic royalists evidently has attracted many millions of followers who are willing to follow him along the highway of romance as today he stands before the world as a new St. George, prepared to slay the dragon.

Ah! But the poetry which surrounds a St. George oftentimes melts into gibberish prose before the noonday light of reality! Ah! But the people are oftentimes found to be fickle.

My final observation on the effects of the presidential election will suffer no contradiction, I believe. Consciously or unconsciously, the American people have suspended the old pattern of their democratic form of government. Today, our citizens are following the trend so well marked in other nations insofar as they care less and less for a government of law and more and more for a government by a strong leader.

Constitutions, congresses, parliaments, traditions, hoary heroes and ancient institutions—all these belong entirely to yesterday. America has decided to live in the sunshine of today, careless of the storms which will rumble tomorrow. The one-party government which the voters have created is definitely in the hands of one man, the president of the United States.

Whether or not I am correct in the above observation remains to be seen. I close my remarks on this subject by stating that M Roosevelt cannot remain as Mr. Roosevelt i recognizing Congress as the Constitution cre ated it, he permits Congress to fulfil its lega functions untrammeled and unobstructed.

III

I also owe to this audience an explanatio of the attitude of the National Union toward this New Deal administration.

As is well known, the National Union, whil agreeing with many of Mr. Roosevelt's policie and objectives, nevertheless differs basicall with his financial and industrial philosophy The National Union will continue to differ wit the president's method of obtaining money an with his outmoded policy of pay-while-you workism for labor.

Nevertheless, the National Union has calml decided to refrain from expressing any oppo sition. Forthwith it is adopting a policy o silence towards this New Deal administratio It will neither praise nor condemn. It wi neither criticize favorably or unfavorably. A far as the National Union is concerned, M Roosevelt may go to the extreme left or to th extreme right and not one official word wi be uttered by its spokesman.

The people have spoken definitely and pre cisely. It is our business as good American and as members of the National Union to abid by the will of the people even though the fat of America hangs in the balance, even thoug socialism or communism will be the result o this silence.

In a moment I shall explain the reason fo this policy which we are adopting. But, firs let me express as clearly and as calmly as possibly can this thought: If the members o the National Union, who have opposed M Roosevelt so strenuously, are willing to hold their silence and refrain from criticism, is it not logical to expect the 25 million voters—th laborers, the farmers, the professional men both lay and clerical, and the industrialist who have open supported Mr. Roosevelt, t accept graciously whatsoever the future hold out for them under Mr. Roosevelt's adminis tration?

And, now, for the motives which determine our police of silence: **The National Union, a result of this presidential election, is thor oughly discredited in the face of the tremen dous vote of confidence which Mr. Rooseve obtained.** Therefore, our organization herel ceases to be active. I do not mean that i charter is being withdrawn. I do not mea that its 16 principles are being abandoned. do not mean that the Board of Trustees or its president, are attempting to deliver a deat stroke. I simply mean that after it has bor the heats and the burdens of the day, it is hig time for the National Union to retire, to slee

Of the millions of members of the Nation Union who pledged to support our principles, regret to announce that **fewer than 10 per ce of the National Union members lived up their promises.**

Last November, if you recollect, I warned this radio audience that it was humanly improbable that the majority of our members would remain loyal.

However, this is no time to shed tears whe the inevitable and the expected has happene The cold fact stands stark before us: Und pressure and when faced with a crucial te the vast majority of the members of the N tional Union took advantage of their prerog tive to desert. While I congratulate the fait

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ay Night Radio Broadcast . . .

ful few, I hold no bitterness whatsoever to the unfaithful many. I recognize that they have not deserted the 16 principles. I am humble enough to admit that their desertion has been a personal affair, insofar as they preferred to follow the leadershhip of someone who is more capable and competent to give them bread and butter, shelter and clothing, than am I.

Many times I have said that I am not important but that the principles which I uphold are important. Now that this statement is fully born out, I shall fulfil the promise which I made at the Cleveland convention. **Thus, I am hereby withdrawing from all radio activity in the best interests of all the people.** I am doing this without attempting to offer one alibi, thereby proving that my promise is better than my bond.

From a personal viewpoint, this procedure is for my own best interests. It never was a pleasurable thing to be a target for all the slings and arrows of calumny, of jealousy, of libel and vituperation which constantly were leveled at my person, especially by those who were unable to attack either the principles which I propounded or the facts which I made manifest. However, I ask you to believe me when I tell you that I hold not even a small degree of animosity towards any one individual of them.

I am sensible enough to understand how easily ill report is both circulated and believed. And I am priestly enough to recognize that if they have persecuted Christ and the saints who were blameless, I could not hope to escape who so often have been blame-worthy.

IV

To complete the record, I hereby remind you of the four main objectives for which the National Union was established. They were, and still are, to preserve Christianity, to oppose communism, to purify modern capitalism and to safeguard democracy.

In pursuing these objectives I know that I stirred up the captains of industry against me; I succeeded in regimenting all politicians to oppose me. More than all that—and this will always remain as a mystery to me—I have so aroused the clergy and the well-to-do laity of my own church that they have attacked me, sometimes openly and sometimes secretly, thereby throwing into consternation the members of the Catholic Church.

Need I tell you the story of the Catholic clergy in Mexico—their former apathy and their former indolence? Need I rehearse for you the story of the clergy in Spain which gloried, perhaps, in traditions but which did not have courage to fight the very causes which emptied the churches? Oh, no! **Rather than be responsible for a house being divided against itself, I prefer to permit my erstwhile clerical critics to pursue the objectives which I pursued and to accept the responsibility which formerly I was willing to share.**

Fellow clergymen, may God bless everyone of you! May each one of you recognize that you can not kill communism by castigating communists. I still believe, as does the Head of our Church, that you must remove the causes which create communists—the exploitation of the poor, the concentration of wealth—those two things which Pius XI has termed "irresistible" unless first of all, says he, there shall pass out of existence the private control of money and of credit.

Oh, a priest's place is in the pulpit. But oftentimes he must leave the ninety and nine and go after the one that is lost. Then a priest's place is in the brambles. Then a priest's place is with the poor. Then a priest's place is that of the good shepherd who goes forth to meet the wolves and destroy them lest they destroy his flock. Be it the pulpit or be it the brambles where you find yourselves, stand together, fearless of the criticism coming from the rich parishioners, fearless of the effect which your preachments will have upon your collection basket! These things I speak in a spirit of fraternal charity as I call to your minds the progress of communism.

Tonight I see communism successful, especially in Catholic countries—Mexico, Spain, Socialistic France, Greek Catholic Russia. Tonight I am fearful for America even though Mr. Roosevelt has disavowed communists. The Browders and Dubinskys still continued to support him to the last because in his portfolio of policies they scented the radical propositions so dear to the heart of Moscow.

Thus, insofar as I have been impelled by a promise to withdraw from the airwaves, responsibility of removing the causes which are creating communists in America now rests especially upon the shoulders of my clerical critics both high and low. **The church shall not be divided against herself.**

V

My fellow citizens, I do not wish to leave in your minds any incorrect impression. If I have fought the international bankers and their menial servants; if I have opposed the venal politicians, who have placed partyism above patriotism; if I have found fault with the subsidized press, which never in its history campaigned for an annual wage for labor; if I have criticized the cruel exploitation on the part of industry, I rejoice in having participated in all these activities. Not one charge do I recant.

I do not wish to leave the impression on my fellow members of the National Union that I am bitter towards you. I still love every one of you for the kindly feelings which you have held towards me. Some day, when your common appeal will demand it and when circumstances will permit; some day, when there is unanimity among the leaders of Christianity, then I will be glad to serve you in whatsoever capacity I can. It is better both for you and for me, for the country I serve and the church that I love, for me to be forgotten for the moment.

Lastly, I do not wish to leave the impression that either my own Bishop Gallagher or his superiors at Rome have had anything to do with the decision which I am making tonight. This afternoon, I told my Bishop what I am telling you now. His stout heart was saddened because of my decision. This decision will come as a shock, not only to Bishop Gallagher, but to every other clergyman, both here and abroad.

Thus, my conscience is clear. I have fought a fight as a soldier. As a soldier I was forced to use methods on the battle field in which not even a soldier would glory. The fight is not lost, even though the battle has not been gained. Some more capable, more eloquent and more efficient leader will rise up to inspire you and defend you and instruct you—one whom I trust you will not desert even when a crisis arises.

Personally, I have worked to the best of my ability. I believe that I can say before my God tonight that I expended my talents to the best of my ability, not wasting one of them.

Naturally my heart is joyous, especially because of that one thing. I remember the story of the sower who went out to sow. I remember how some seed fell upon rocky ground, some amongst the thorns and some on good soil. My heart is joyous because of the good soil and of the good seed which I sowed upon it.

Naturally my heart is somewhat heavy. A person infinitely greater than I once sat on a hillside overlooking Jerusalem and shed hot tears because the people of that city would not heed. If I shed a tear or two, it is not because of myself, because restful days are before me. It is because of your little children, your sons and daughters: I dread the prospect which the next 10 years hold forth for them.

The newspaper which I have established and which is known as "SOCIAL JUSTICE" I will continue to publish, thereby keeping contact with at least a few of you. In bidding farewell to the radio audience and to you, I repeat that the National Union is not dead. It merely sleeps. It will live as long as truth lives, because the 16 principles are immortal. My prayer today and tomorrow will include everyone of you as friend and foe alike. My hope is that bishops, priests, ministers and the lay citizens will find some common meeting ground to carry on the work which I so clumsily inaugurated.

This work will mean that many sacrifices must be made. This work will insist that some brave clerics, emulating John the Baptist of old, will have courage to confront publicly the Herods of power with the sins and misdeeds of which they are guilty—to confront them and assail them even though the clerics' heads be brought back on a silver platter!

O, my dear friends, please move just a little closer to Christ and His principles. Always remember what the gentle Master said: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?"

What doth it profit bishops, priests, ministers and laity if they gain political prestige or patronage for themselves or their friends and lose their souls in the gaining thereof?

Once I sought political patronage for one friend. I have lived to regret it. He, too, was a deserter!

In this battle, therefore, of Christianity against communism, of Christ against chaos, there must be only one banner under which we can stand—the banner of the cross. There must be only general whom we can follow, one policy which we can pursue, one technique which we can practice. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

For 10 long years I have been carrying on this work, always and constantly in the face of opposition, not from without but from within! It was always expected to come from the concentrators of wealth, from the industrialist, from the banker and from the press. It was always difficult to analyze why the most virulent and violent attacks came from within.

I am ceasing my broadcasting, not that I am a coward, not because I am surfeited with a mental suffering which my fellow clergymen and the thoughtless laity of my own church inflicted upon me, not because I lack the physical stamina to carry on. God's grace has always been sufficient. I repeat that **I love my country and my church too much to become a stumbling block to those who have failed to understand.**

My friends and my erstwhile opponents, be you clerical or otherwise, I would that I could shake your hand and kiss the hem of your garment. Whether you were for me or against me, whether you were just coldly indifferent—it matters not. You are all my friends tonight.

Goodbye and God bless everyone of you.

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Message of Youth To Nation Given in New Radio Program

"Youth and the Nation" was the title of a new radio broadcast which came over the airwaves last Sunday from station WSPD at Toledo, Ohio. It was announced as sponsored at full commercial rates by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn, "two young men desirous of presenting the youth's viewpoint to the nation."

Alan Blackburn will be recalled as a spokesmen for youth at the Cleveland convention of the National Union for Social Justice. His message to the nation in the initial broadcast declared in part:

"My friends, I am a young man, deeply interested in the future of my country. This is the land of my birth. It is here that I live, and here that I shall die. My country has taught me everything I know. It is here that I work. I wish no future other than the future this country holds for me.

"What is that future? Where will I be at the age of 35, 45, 55? I look ahead to the days and years to come. What part will you play?

"My country is a rich country, rich in factories and farms, rich in brawn and brains. My country is rich, but the people are poor. The country has grown richer, but the people have grown poorer.

"I do not cry—'Want in the midst of plenty.' We do not starve. We do not lack shelter. You and I will not die of cold or hunger. We are well protected.

"Our pioneer fathers did not have one-tenth the things we have and yet they were rich because their future was rich.

What of Ambition?

"Our future is poor. In what great adventure do we pioneer? What Empire of the West are we building?

"I have ambitions. Young men have ambitions. You have ambitions.

"Has the day come when we cannot carry out our ambitions? Must the people of America stop going forward and fall back?

"Americans are still pioneers. We know what we want. We have courage, ambition, faith in the future. We can make the future what we want it. But to do that my friends, how desperately today we need a pioneer spirit and how deeply we must believe in our country.

"Instead of politics, we need patriotism. Instead of politicians, leaders.

Politicians Poor Leaders

"It's hard to be a politician. It's hard to be nice to everybody. A politician has to be careful all the time. He can't say what he thinks or do what he wants because he might lose a vote. And he has to be able to make speeches about a lot of things that put most people to sleep.

"A politician has to be serious with people, and people don't take politicians seriously. Everybody knows a politician doesn't mean what he says. Everybody knows a politician will make me one promise today and you another promise tomorrow.

"Now that's what makes an election hard to follow. . . .

"When we went to the polls last Tuesday we voted for a president and his program, but what we got was a party and its politicians. We voted for Mr. Roosevelt, but we got Mr. Farley.

"I am not finding fault with Mr. Farley, any more than I would find fault with the unnamed Republican boss who would now be in power had Mr. Landon been elected.

Party a Spoils Army

"Mr. Farley is the skillful general of a private army which marches on its stomach. And he has done a good job of providing food for that stomach. If the party chairman could do as good a job for the country as he has for Democratic private army, he would go down in history with Lincoln and Jefferson. If he could eliminate want in the midst of plenty for his country as well as he has for his private army, he would be a national hero.

"It is not easy to keep this private army running smoothly. Who gets promoted from lieutenant to captain? Which deserving soldier gets a postmaster's job? How do you settle the squabbles of committeemen? How do you punish deserters? How do you reward distinguished service?

"And this is only half the job. After the battle is won, the spoils must be divided justly and equitably. And, my friends, there must be spoils. **No spoils, no army, no general.**

"There must be spoils, and that is where you come in. The American public will support this private army for the next four years in the style to which it has been accustomed.

"Whether this private army can keep on its feet after 1940 depends on how good a general Mr. Farley is."

Voices Youth Message

Alan Blackburn, shown here in his address for youth at the Cleveland convention of the National Union, is announced in the radio news a co-sponsor with Philip Johnson in a Sunday broadcast over a Toledo station. Their program, "Youth and the Nation," will be Heard over WSPD at 1 p. m. each Sunday.

—Social Justice Staff Photo.

Magazine Writer Unfolds Tale of Spanish Horrors

A graphic description of a woman's experience in war-torn Barcelona, written by the American wife of an Italian resident, presents, in the current Atlantic Monthly, an eloquent example of the tragedy of war. The author, Megan Laird, relates that she and her husband spent Saturday, July 18, in shopping and viewing a movie.

At 5 o'clock the next morning she was watching from behind close shutters as soldiers and civil guards fired upon the Church and Convent of the Carmelites in the next block The shooting continued throughout the day, but the fiercest battle took place in the afternoon, with the Carmelite Church apparently the focal point. Machine guns in the tower of the church spat death in the street below and gunfire flared from the rifles of hidden soldiers.

Airplanes flying low aimed machine-gunfire at people in the streets and on the roofs, while cars and trucks passed at breakneck speed, occupied by young boys and girls using firearms with reckless abandon. Beautiful cars of the wealthy class were commandeered, from which men in shirt sleeves fired constantly as they rode up and down the thoroughfares.

Wounded Forsaken

When one of these cars crashed on the corner, riddled with bullets, a guard lay sprawled against the radiator, his hand at his throat, while another was thrown out on the sidewalk in a pool of blood. He lay there, calling for help, but no one dared open their doors for it meant certain death. Before long, both guards were beyond any human aid.

All afternoon the battle continued and sounds of sharp voices giving orders, followed by screams, gun fire, groans and silence, indicated only too well that many men were meeting death in the street below the young couple's apartment.

In the early evening, during a lull in the fighting, a few people dared to open their doors for a breath of air and even to venture into the street. Among these were four young people, three girls and a man, walking towards the church. A sharp voice ordered them to put up their hands and when they turned, frightened, to look for a place to hide, guns were fired at them, wounding one of the girls. The young man and another of the girls tried to hide in a nearby doorway, but the remaining girl stayed with her wounded friend, trying to shield her from the flying bullets with her own body.

Suddenly a door opened and three young men went to the rescue of the two girls. The wounded one was safely carried into a nearby house but when her rescuers again appeared, they were shot down as they emerged into the street. Until midnight, anyone rash enough to appear at a window or on the roof was fired upon, foe and friend alike.

Mob Storms Church

The next morning about 9, heavy firing began again, directed at and from the church tower, where the insurgents were encamped. Their machine guns covered three converging streets from which their fire was returned by hidden guards loyal to the government. At 11 o'clock the firing suddenly ceased, apparently for lack of ammunition in the church. A mob of angry civilians at once filled the streets and swarmed against the church, threatening it with lighted torches. As the dead were carried out, they were met with cheers and applause and the wounded with curses and jeers.

Finally the mob overpowered the guards and set the church afire. Then they waited for the priests to come out. The first one, his face covered with blood, managed to make his escape in a waiting car. As the others emerged, their hands held high above their heads, they were shot down, one by one. The last one, an old fat priest, was guarded by a policeman, but he was set upon and beaten. Then they prodded the old man on and forced him to stagger along the street. When he had gone a short distance, they shot him in the back and left his body on the pavement.

By Monday evening the firing had died down and it was reported over the radio that with the capture of the Carmelite Church, the revolt in Barcelona had been suppressed. However, when the author and her husband went up on the roof to look around, an airplane flew low over their heads and sprayed the roof with bullets. They were forced to dodge back down the stairs.

Foreigners Warned

Tuesday was a comparatively quiet day, with government radio dispatches assuring the public the situation was well in hand and asking for volunteer nurses, volunteers for blood transfusions and supplies of sheets and towels. At 5 o'clock there was another battle, but not in the immediate vicinity.

In the small hours of Wednesday morning, quarreling voices were heard in the street below. A company of civil guards, missing since the revolution began, had been found and were accused of treason. They protested their innocence, maintaining they were surrounded by insurgents and couldn't fight. They were finally taken away in a truck, to face a higher authority.

Throughout the day the mob continued to fire the churches and word was spread that every church in Barcelona was burning. That evening the foreign consulates took turns broadcasting in their own languages, warning their people in Spain to leave the country. Ships were to be provided to transport foreigners to a place of safety.

Each warning was more urgent and the young American and her husband finally decided to flee to Italy with their child. They were advised that only one suitcase per person would be allowed, so that practically everything they owned had to be left behind, to be stolen or confiscated by the authorities.

The next day, Thursday, they went down to the Italian Consulate to find out when they could board a ship. They were given no real information. They were forced to give the Anarchist salute whenever a car passed, or the car would stop

(Continued on Page 11)

American Youth Commission Studies Grave Job Problem

Nearly 5,000,000 persons between the ages of 16 and 24 are neither at work nor at school. Forty per cent of the youth of the country are unemployed.

Political and civic leaders admit that the future of the nation is going to be determined very largely by these younger generations who are made the victims of political and social maladjustment. They cannot be expected to sustain a system in which they have no place. The experience of other countries shows that youth are particularly susceptible to radical influences.

The problem they present is not alone educational. It concerns industry, politics and labor, all of which are represented on the American Youth Commission which met recently in Washington.

Vocational Training Fails to Fill Need

So far as the commission's survey has been carried, it appears that education has not kept pace with economic changes. Many of the youths who are turned out of school or college find that there is no place for them in the highly specialized industrial mechanism. Older workers, with a certain measure of experience, are preferred to them. In some industries today there is a scarcity of skilled workers. Vocational education has helped but it has not bridged the gap between the young worker and industry. The question arises whether education is still in the "horse and buggy" days while industry is in the motor car and airplane age.

How the youth can best be fitted to take his place in the modern economic system is the main question dealt with by the commission. Labor leaders generally take the attitude that the necessary training should be carried on under the direction of labor organizations, through a sort of apprenticeship such as prevailed in the guilds centuries ago. Individual industries in many cases maintain such systems to supply trained employes for their own plants and efforts have been made to establish schools to fit young workers for industrial occupations.

Government Share Of Load Problem

Whether government, cooperating more closely with industry, should take over the task is another phase of the question. On this opinion is divided. Educators themselves contend that government should not undertake to provide training for specific jobs.

There is also the question whether more attention should be given to cultural or non-productive occupations. Suggestions are made that the school age be extended, now that machinery is constantly reducing the need for manual labor.

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Job Hunting Hampered by "Red Tape"

By Mary Ellen Hill

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the third in a series of articles on "Forgotten Women," in which the writer, Miss Hill, relates her encounters with young women jobless like herself. The complications of red tape and the empty, meaningless routine of filling out blanks and placing them on file while job-seekers, growing impatient, then angry, organized to demand their "rights," are set out realistically in this article. A final instalment in the series will appear next week.

AFTER more months I got track of a definite short-time position in a far-off city and made the trip on a "shoe-string." This job would feed me and give me sufficient ahead to carry me back where I would be eligible for employment through government agencies.

But I landed in time to find business suddenly crippled by strike, my prospective job gone fluey, and I was started on the same old steeplechase over a new course.

At the local federal re-employment office I was told I had little or no chance except "as a domestic." Local jobs were for residents of that state. I should go back where I had just come from, and I should never have left there anyway! It became almost an offense to have made a move, no matter how apparently good reason there had been for making it. As if a person meeting disappointment could jump right back! And distances were great.

Anger Startles Staff

The one and only time I ever got anything but the usual hopeless answer from a federal re-employment office was on a day when I was hungry and tired enough to be **good and mad.** Without enough money to buy a lunch and still get back to where I could sleep, and so long since a slim breakfast that I was caved in, I was desperate. Before there was time for the answer, I had blurted out at the executive in charge to whom I had finally gained admittance after a long waiting line: "I know what you're going to tell me—I'm not a resident of this state, etc., etc., but I **am** a citizen of the United States and it's not my fault that I happen to be right here and I'm entitled to a right to earn a living, citizen of this state or no citizen!"

Maybe this was a totally unexpected explosion from one of the hang-dog, dejected-looking persons who frequent these offices, and maybe it surprised the executive, but if so, no more than it surprised myself that I had gotten it out. In doing so I had swallowed the lump that too often choked me while I waited for the answer I had come to know so well.

The answer did not come, at least in the stereotyped phraseology. Instead, this woman talked as one who recognizes that it happens to be only luck that puts one on one side of the desk and another on the other. She knows the faults of the system, and hers was no easy job sending women away hopeless. I was given no hope of employment, but for once I was not humiliated and made to feel I was a tramp because I had at one time left the home base where residence might entitle me to the right to a job through a government agency.

"New Plan" Gives Hope

I did get a ray of hope in the information that Washington had indicated some new plan was being formulated to take care of "white-collar workers," and until it got launched federal re-employment offices were "marking time." There was a decided need of change in the rulings, and I could expect that when the new plan did get under way there would be an answer for such as I—the nearest state imaginable to being "A Man Without a Country."

With such a head-start in knowledge that Washington was hatching up a new scheme, I gambled my very last five dollars to journey to another city, still within the state where I had now been for almost six months, believing that a federal administrator there whom I had known elsewhere years back could help me if anyone could.

But, no. Federal jobs, supposedly created to help employables become employed, were intended only for persons who had been on relief for some definite period of months, and unless the administrator could "swear" that her office had tendered me relief I was not eligible. Also, I was handicapped because I had not prior to a certain date been registered as unemployed within that state. I had tried to become registered, but the adviser, supervisor, resident supervisor, executive, assistant, or whatever various official title happened to be appended to the individual to whom I had applied, could not register me, according to the federal ruling then in force, because I had not lived in the state six months.

Tries Forestry Service

However, now there appeared to be a loophole through which a job that had had no applicants from relief rolls could be filled by an outsider.

The Forestry Service had been included among those government-created jobs where women could be employed, and a forest ranger superintendent needed a secretary. No one seemed to want the berth, or there was no one on the relief rolls capable of filling it.

To begin with, it was decidedly isolated in a forest area; it paid $50 a month, out of which the incumbent must provide her living, renting an unfurnished cabin at $8 a month. The incumbent must feed herself, have transportation, and supply cooking facilities, bedding, etc. (The $50 sounded like an honorarium.)

I had managed to exist so far partly by camping, and I had aboard my car enough equipment to set up my own wigwam, and $50 was $50 more than I was getting. Isolation in the woods was preferable to the feeling of isolation in cities, where federal agencies impress so indelibly on jobless persons that they have no right to be there, if they have come from another place. Also, I really liked the woods and all of Nature, else I could never have stood the last year and more and still have courage to try. (Pity to those who cannot find an outlet in something of Nature.) I would gladly take the job. I could start immediately. And because it had been open for months and there was no one to fill it, I thought I as good as had it.

Red Tape Blocks Job

The superintendent was said to be a hard man to work for; he was particular, he talked fast, and he was given to pacing the floor while he dictated. Did I still feel I could fill the job? Yes. I had taken the dictation of politician-lawyers whose broad backs shut off from me the flow of their words as they paced, orating and gesticulating, and what I couldn't catch on the retreat I patched up on the approach, and the lion in his cage never knew if I slipped on a word or two. So that did not scare me; and because no one had thus far qualified, plus the official admission that no one was willing to thus isolate herself, I began wondering how I would get enough gasoline for the trip.

But here came the hitch—and there's apparently always a hitch to a federal unemployment relief scheme. The administrator who had done the friendly act of accompanying me to the office of another administrator who knew more about the job, could not **swear that her offices had fed me.** It began to run like "Pigs Is Pigs." This other administrator, who had more good sense and ability than most, telephoned someone who knew more about the job than he did, and tried to have eliminated some of the red tape entangling the Forestry Office. But the federal ruling said such jobs must be filled from relief rolls resident within certain counties.

Although I was the only applicant and apparently had all the qualifications wanted, and although I badly needed the job, I could not have it.

You Can Never Get Back

I did pick up a bit more of what was likely to happen relative to employment of non-residents, and that my chances would be better where I had recently been. So back I tracked, to learn that the "new arrangement" provided that 10 per cent of the newly-created jobs could be filled by persons who had paddled their own way without being on relief. This sounded hopeful. Still, my chances would be better where I had had longer residence. Every office chanted the same tune. While it was little short of an offense to be any place but where one had come from, the thing to do was go back—just go, never mind where or what to!

One person in a federal office, desiring to help me, one day directed me to several offices supervising forthcoming federal re-employment projects in which my varied experience and education, this person said, might well fit somewhere. With a new spurt of courage, as much as an empty stomach would permit, I paraded through the barren corridor, past the line of dejecteds, waiting, hungry-looking and tired, out in the street and began on a sizzling afternoon a round of calls and further tax on shoe-leather.

One Feels Like Beggar

Approaching these desks in quest of work cannot be a much different feeling than going with a hand out for a beggar's donation. The reception is much the same, however optimistic and self-respecting a front the job-seeker tries to assume. Always one gets a blank to fill out and is as regularly told, after laboriously trying to state his or her qualifications against questions not always relevant to the job, that the "application will be placed on file but there is nothing at present." And if a non-resident in the particular area over which that office has jurisdiction, that is just too bad.

On one of these calls I landed up higher than the job-seeker usually reaches. The way had been paved for me by an executive with inside information. I was in administrative offices where differences were ironed out. Off a big barren floor were private cubbyholes bearing the incumbents' names. While I waited close to two hours by the clock, on one of the long, hard benches occupied by relief-receivers with grievances, I was impressed how like a shut-down factory it was, for no business was being done. Certainly, unemployeds' time was given its proper valuation here. Hence, everybody talked, and I listened. Some spoke to me. What was my case? Could they help me?

Jobless Organized

One delegation was appearing on behalf of a mother whose relief had been suspended, because she had "misused" her own and her younger children's relief by having repaired the shoes of an older child who was working but whose small pay did not permit shoe repairs. Another mother had inveigled a clerk into selling her a child's undergarment on a grocery list, and her relief had been cut off. Some, well equipped with power of expression but shabby looking, were spokesmen for others less gifted of speech.

While they waited they talked of the strength of their numbers on relief, of their "organization," and their headquarters in New York and officers in Washington looking out for "their interests." The attitude of these masses, and the serious factor they constitute, opened my eyes. On the other hand, although I deplore relief as it is administered, I had already experienced enough humiliation in federal re-employment offices to inwardly admit these people were far from being all wrong.

Here was something new: an office so inefficiently managed as to permit disgruntled groups airing their grievances together, each spurred on and armed anew by the attitude and story of the other.

Finally, pounding of hard heels on the bare boards of the big empty floor announced the personnel's return and, after much walking about, personal telephoning and conversation, the waiting delegations began to be ushered into the various booths.

With what a different step walked these relief-receivers, here to get redress, than the habitual job-hunter who moves like something hunted back in the employment offices.

Fill Blanks; File 'Em

Soon it was my turn, and I was shunted to one person after another until I reached one to whom for the **n-ty-nth** time I repeated my experience and was given a blank to fill out, and for the **n-ty-th** time was told the same thing. Then, by one who volunteered that she had until recently been jobless and knew what it was like, I was ushered into another office, where I was given a chair and a clerk directed to give me a blank.

Then I filled out exactly the same sheet as on the other side of the partition, laid it on the desk before the conversing trio, waited, and was told it would be "placed on file." I never heard from either, even though the person who had paved the way had supplemented her effort with a personal call in my behalf.

(To Be Continued)

Jobless, Homeless, Whole Families Ride Freight Cars

Watch at a grade-crossing at night, any place where the climate is mild enough for them to endure the exposure and hang on to the fast-moving freight cars, and see the jagged outline of heads and shoulders silhouetted the length of the cars against the darkness.

For part of a morning, on a level barren stretch where the railroad tracks closely parallel the highway, I timed my speed to keep abreast a flat car on which were huddled, clinging together in its very center as if they had not learned to keep their balance nearer the edges, what was apparently a family group, with their few pitiable bundles stacked about them. They were immediately behind the tender, and the engine crew of course knew that they were there. Time was when riders were driven off freight cars under penalty. Now the companies open the doors and let them in and on, till empty freights look like refugee trains of former war-stricken Europe.

In response to my greeting the women smiled haggard smiles and raised their hands slightly in salute, as if they were afraid of being unseated from the swaying flat car if they raised their arms higher.

These pictures are off my subject of trying to find a job through federal agencies, but they are sights that put panic in the heart of the unsuccessful job-hunter, for decline is rapid and these people were not ever thus. They bring to mind that old adage of the piece of wood, which, pushed under water for the first time, bobs up, and pushed down again, bobs up again, and maybe again and again, but it finally goes down, water-logged, to the bottom, to stay.

Writer Tells of Spanish Horror

(Continued from Page 10)

and guns levelled at them. As they passed the Telephone Building, where the insurgents first held out, they were amazed to see scarcely more than the shell standing. On the other side of the square the Hotel Colon, another rebel stronghold, had been reduced to a heap of ashes and shattered masonry.

Boat Is Haven

Friday morning the magazine writer watched, with her husband, the forming of a group of volunteers to march against Saragossa. Most of them were workmen, untrained in warfare, and clad in little more than a pair of pants and a handkerchief around their heads. Many had no weapons other than a knife or small hatchet, and had no food or water. Of what use to feed a thousand men who would soon be dead? Women who still had a little money or supplies of cigarets distributed them as far as they would go.

At 3 o'clock the little family started for the boat. It took three hours to get through the customs for there were nearly two thousand people crowded into one room. As embarkation began the crush was terrific. Women and children were trampled upon and some of them fainted. On board, the men and women were segregated in huge dormitories in the hold, with bunks of bare wooden planks in tiers three sides. But it was a haven of refuge and in 36 hours two thousand desperate and saddened people were in a happier land, with an opportunity to build a future for themselves.

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Flood of Imports Follows Corn "Bid"

Wallace Speech Is Signal For Big Foreign Shipment

A riptide of serious developments this week followed in the wake of Secretary Wallace's bland announcement that he favored imports if the price of American corn should go above a dollar a bushel.

From the farm lands came a storm of protest voiced by corn producers.

From Argentina came more than 300,000 bushels of cheap corn at a price considerably below the domestic trade level.

And, as though to add to the embarrassing backspin of the secretary's statement, from Washington came official figures from the Department of Commerce disclosing that the United States suffered an unfavorable foreign trade balance of $333,136,000 for the first nine months of 1936.

Corn Pours In

Shortly after Wallace made the statement in a campaign speech at Bloomington, Ill., boatloads of corn began pouring into the country by way of the Great Lakes.

A steamer from Three Rivers, Quebec, brought the first shipment to the Norris Grain company elevator in South Chicago. The corn, experts said, was of inferior quality. It was mixed with other corn and sold for as low as $1.01 a bushel while American corn was being offered at $1.11 a bushel.

The low selling price of the foreign corn was less even than that being brought by the American number 2 yellow grade, authorities on the grain exchange said.

The reaction among farmers to the Wallace statement was quick and deadly. Even those farmers supporting the New Deal expressed resentment.

Charles J. Eddic, who owns a farm in Lake County, Ill., declared: "I don't think that is right. I will have to buy some corn this year myself, but I would rather buy it from an American farmer than get it at a saving from some Argentine farmer."

"Almost Unbelievable"

Stanley F. Morse, executive vice president of the Farmers' Independent Council of America, commented:

"It is almost unbelievable that our secretary of agriculture could have openly expressed the hope that whenever our national corn crop is less than a billion and a half bushels, or its price exceeds $1 a bushel, some imported corn may enter this country to keep the price at $1 a bushel or less.

"I am absolutely amazed that Mr. Wallace could have so little regard for the welfare of the farmers to whom he is responsible."

Asserted George N. Peek, former AAA administrator:

"From the beginning of his administration Secretary Wallace has demonstrated that his interest lies in world recovery rather than in the recovery of the American farmer."

Reno Cited State Code Infractions

How the Triple A went beyond the Constitution to transgress even the agricultural codes of the sovereign states was told in graphic language by the late Milo Reno, eminent farm leader.

Speaking by radio from Des Moines, Iowa, May 12, 1935, the battling farm leader declared:

"We have seen the foundation upon which this Republic rests, the Constitution of the United States, openly flouted and treasonably violated. We have seen an intensive campaign to rid the country of the Capones and Dillingers and lesser law violators, while condoning and supporting those in authority, who have destroyed more values, been responsible for more desolation and death, than all the Dillingers and Capones who have existed in the last hundred years."

Words Teach Lesson

Milo Reno lived to see the AAA abolished as unlawful by the United States Supreme Court. But his words condemning crop destruction still bear repeating.

Destruction of human food or feed for animals is a felony punishable by fine or imprisonment in most farm states. In his radio address Reno quoted from the code of his own state, Iowa, the following words:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to willfully destroy, or negligently suffer to go to waste, with intent to increase the price thereof, any food products of any nature or description, without the authority or consent of the local board of health or local health officer of the city, town, or township in which the food products are located.

"Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall pay a fine in a sum not more than $1,000, or be imprisoned for any length of time not exceeding one year, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment."

Urges Prosecution

Quoting from another section of the same code to show that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and others responsible for the AAA were guilty of "conspiracy," Reno urged that the state authorities of Iowa exercise their constitutional rights and "proceed to prosecute every man, or group of men, guilty of inducing the citizens of this state to disobey and ignore the laws of the state."

He added: "The crimes committed in the name of the 'new deal' in the last two years might be condoned and forgiven on the grounds of either ignorance or insanity, but to permit this program of 'planned scarcity' to continue makes us parties to the pact. It is criminal, is in opposition to the law of God, in opposition to man's own conscientious convictions, in opposition to a common sense of humanity, and can only end in disaster."

Reno's remarks were entered into the Congressional Record May 29, 1935 on the motion of the late Senator Schall of Minnesota. Schall pointed out that the "brain trust" authors of the adjustment act also had bluntly transgressed the state laws of California, Minnesota and Indiana.

Bind-Weed Is Serious Farm Pest

The farm-minded economists of the administration have compounded a great number of expensive nostrums for the surface ailments of agriculture, but they have yet to develop a means of combating a fundamental menace to the great majority of farmers.

We refer to bindweed, or morning glory—the No. 1 weed pest of the United States west of the Mississippi. Bindweed defies even the drouth. It keeps growing despite cultivation because of its deep root system, unusually extensive in proportion to the plant itself. Bindweed roots, some of them 25 to 30 feet long, are a storehouse of food for the plant and provide its unusual vitality.

An occasional cutting of the weed really helps it to spread. The only effective means so far employed to fight the pest is to maintain absolutely clean cultivation.

Foreign Wool Seen on Rise

The world supply of wheat in 1936 jumped 2 per cent over 1935, but production in the United States fell 1 per cent under last year's average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The shorn wool clip in the United States this year is estimated at 361,265,000 pounds. Experts fear a continued decline because of lower prices abroad.

The spread between domestic and foreign prices at the present time is much wider than it was last year, and unless foreign wool prices show an advance, larger imports will result.

Large Beef Imports Laid To Cheap Foreign Labor

A grave threat to American cattlemen is the tremendous volume of canned beef which is being shipped into the United States by South American countries.

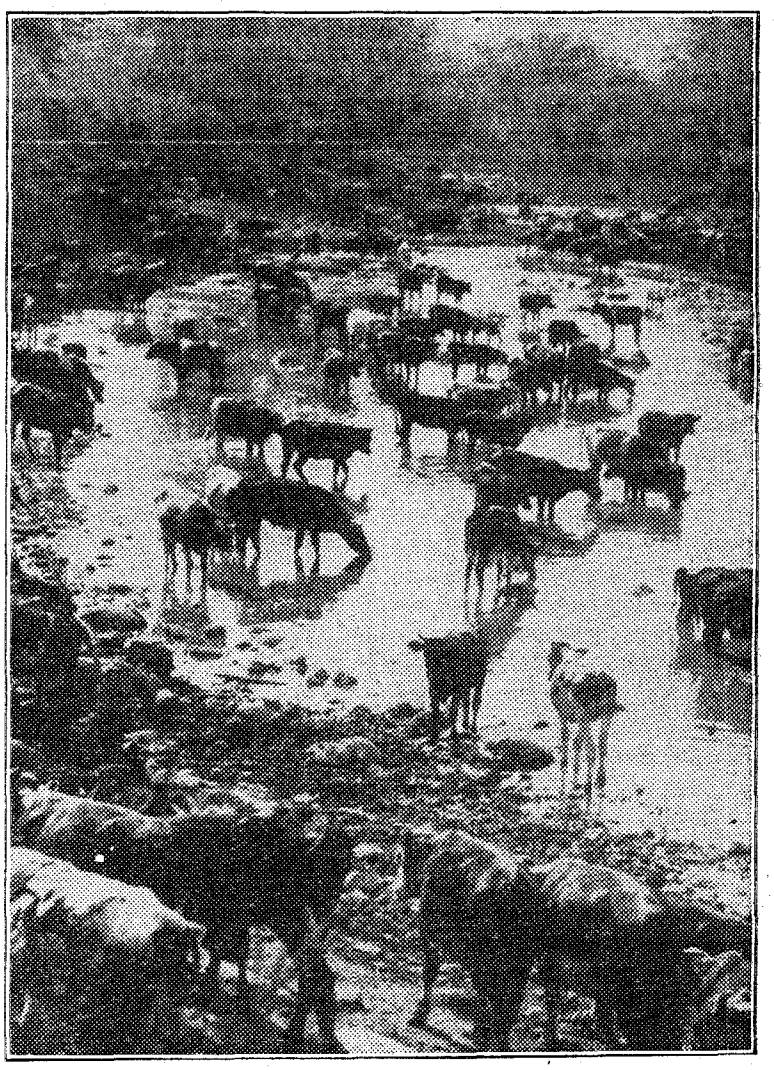
According to figures recently released by the Department of Commerce, 57,928,448 pounds of foreign canned beef came to our shores in the first seven months of 1936. This is an increase of 32½ per cent over the same seven-month period in 1935.

Practically all of this imported canned beef is produced in South America by wealthy landowners who employ peon labor and use the cheapest of feeds.

Under our present trade agreements with foreign nations, our markets are being invaded from all quarters, a fact that farmers should keep before the minds of their representatives at the next session of congress. There is a vital necessity for maintaining the American market for the American producers.

Unless our farmers and stockmen can produce on a volume basis with full protection against foreign competitors, American agriculture will be reduced to the level of peasantry and peonage now prevailing in Europe and South America.

Another Import Problem



Stock farmers of the United States are suffering losses as a result of cattle shipments from abroad. Owing to the drought and reciprocal trade treaties, the domestic market for beef is in jeopardy.

Export Market Is Fading Out, Says Farm Journal

"It is only too apparent that foreign outlets for our animal and agricultural products are fading from the picture of our export trade," the United States Live Stock News declares editorially.

The publication predicts that "a continuous trend in this direction will mean that our balance of foreign trade will soon be entirely in favor of competitor nations as far as agriculture is concerned."

The volume of our agriculture exports in 1935 declined 8 per cent in comparison to 1934, representing the lowest volume since the eighties.

Authoritative estimates are that farm exports will be of a still smaller quantity this year than last. Some observers fear that United States export trade will be as low as $500-million as against $1,524,000,000 in 1929.

Seventeen of the 18 principal farm exports have decreased since 1932, some of them so much as to become practically non-existent. All of the big staple products, pork and dairy products, wheat, cotton and tobacco, have declined seriously in foreign trade volumes.

The Live Stock News, commenting on this threat to American farming, says:

"Regardless of what the forthcoming political complexion of our government may be, it is vital to the survival of our farmers and stockmen that immediate steps be taken to correct those policies which have turned the balance of foreign trade against American agriculture."

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The People Speak....

Need for Courage

Dear Father:

It seems that I simply must write you at this critical time, to give you a word of encouragement, when your enemies are trying so hard to discredit you.

By fair means or foul they play their miserable game to once more confuse the people, damning those who dare to expose their racket, even calling upon those ministers of God who are foolish enough to follow the path of greed which is labeled "Starvation and Misery," asking these "Men of the Cloth" to assist them in their desperate attempt to besmirch this one true "disciple" of Christ, who bravely dared risk having their wrath heaped upon his head.

Don't mind them, Father, because America is finally waking up to demand the truth. The people are tired of reading lie spreading, misleading newspapers. Through your launching of an honest paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, these so called "News"papers will soon find it unhealthy to continue in peddling warped and twisted news.

We need more courageous clergymen, without fear of the consequences, when they know they speak the Truth.

We need more Martin Sweeneys, Rush Holts, Bill Lemkes. May our future Congressmen take example from the candidate from Massachusetts, Harry J. Dowd, who shows by his straight forward statement that he is a real American and too honest to ever make a Machine Politician.

Our way will be the good old American way, of correcting abuses through enforcing the Constitution and by lawful amendment if and when necessary.

Yours for Social Justice,

—**Stephen R. Schutte.**

Katonah, N. Y.

Objection Sustained

To the Editor:

I have written several letters to SOCIAL JUSTICE, but never mailed any for fear of making errors, but here goes, errors and all!

I am not of the Catholic faith, but I am not going to sit idly by and have a just and holy man castigated by a group of spurious "holier than thou" would-be critics. They should get down on their knees and thank God that they have such a man in their church. These learned gentlemen who are always prating about saving souls make me sick. **You might as well try to battle down the walls of Jerusalem with huckleberries as talk religion to a man who hasn't had anything to eat for a week.** He is not interested in your religious talk, but if you will take him some of the necessities of life, you will have little trouble saving his soul.

Father Coughlin is doing more to combat communism than any man in America today. We cannot sit supinely by, fold our arms and dream our lives away into everlasting bliss. Are we going to allow a lot of parasitical politicians to lead us around like a prize bull with a ring on our nose? Are we to become a nation of serfs, mere vassals? Have we sunk so low in the scale of human intelligence that we have lost all love of liberty?

—**S. S. Sutherland.**

Rose City, Mich.

From a Mother

To the Editor:

Is there no way left to stop these communists from spreading propaganda over the radio? Would written protests to the station do any good? Or petitions of protests, perhaps? Would you print a few lines in SOCIAL JUSTICE to enlighten a few of us who are becoming indignant at such unAmericanism? The rest sit smugly back, listen, and even believe some of the misstatements.

The speaker to whom I particularly refer, spoke over a Massachusetts station a few weeks ago. He made frequent misstatements and said in effect that Father Coughlin was misleading a poor and downtrodden people with lies and false promises.

The communist speaker had a strong foreign accent which he seemed to be trying to control as he talked, but which sneaked out and showed itself unclothed, when the speaker became excited. The announcer merely mumbled the speaker's name at the end of the broadcast. I doubt if a dozen people caught it. The announcer seemed almost ashamed.

—***An Aroused Mother.***

Stoughton, Mass.

Paper for the Workers

To the Editor:

This is my first letter to your paper, but I hope it will not be my last. It is about time that the United States Senate "gets after" the firms and corporations who hire labor spies to do their unjust work. They should have investigated these people long ago. And by the time they have finished with them, they will find many more in the same "racket."

What chance has a union man in this country when things like that can happen? Father Coughlin was right when he said some time ago that every man and woman who works should join a union. Also every man and woman who has joined a union should not buy anything that is not made by union labor. If every union member would purchase only union made products, the non-union people would never reach the first base.

I am proud to say that I have been a union man for 45 years, still carry a card, and am a 100 per cent union man when it comes to buying union goods. I have received SOCIAL JUSTICE from the first issue that was published, and I have read many a paper in my time, but to me, SOCIAL JUSTICE is the best paper that I have ever read. It should be in every worker's home.

—**William Birgler.**

Cincinnati, Ohio.

They "Don't Mix?"

To the Editor:

Who said that "you cannot mix politics and religion?" That is true and false! As a Christian I unite with Jew and Catholic against a common enemy — communism. You cannot mix religion and politics if either is counter to a belief in God. Naturally they can be brought about to harmonize if both are true. They might harmonize if both are false. But what true citizen and child of God wants such harmony? As we all must agree, "religion is true or false; if true, good for all, but if false, good for nobody." We who love God must unite for clean politics. To say that we cannot mix religion and politics is suicidal.

—**H. I. Davidson.**

La Crosse, Wis.

Wanted: Recruits

To the Editor:

As a plain housewife, I appeal to the women of America to do all they can to get the SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper in the hands of every one possible, in order that they might learn the truth. We must do this for our children's sake.

They have barred SOCIAL JUSTICE from newsstands. Recruit yourselves and stand on every corner in your large cities and sell SOCIAL JUSTICE and keep these monsters from devouring humanity. Forget your pride, and do a piece of work of God, and you shall be repaid for it.

—**Mrs. Frieda Stanley.**

Cleveland, Ohio.

Only One Wonder

To the Editor:

They claim that there are seven great wonders of the world. That is wrong. There is really only one great wonder and that is why an otherwise great and brilliant people should allow a group of misers to destroy civilization with pen and ink money. As great a wonder is why good Americans, when elected to office, will fold up with pen and ink money.

I am a Christian Scientist and I believe that Father Coughlin is the most powerful Christian in America today.

—**G. E. Pierson.**

Los Angeles, Calif.

Praises Land Policy

To the Editor:

Just recently there came into my hands a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE, which I promptly examined with much interest, as it is the mouthpiece of a man who wields much influence in this country. Having heretofore understood that it was Father Coughlin's opinion that the money question was at the bottom of all our troubles, I was surprised and immensely gratified to find that he has a full realization of an even more fundamental question, namely the land question.

In the issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE for March 27, 1936, under the title "Human Rights are Divine Rights," you refer to the "divinely bestowed right (of the human race) to use the only material means God has provided for our support—namely, the earth and its resources," and while you favor private property in land and exclusive possession, you do so only with the vastly important qualification that those who hold exclusive possession of land should compensate those who do not.

There must be thousands of intelligent and thoughtful Americans, not supporters of your monetary policies, who would nevertheless subscribe fully to the above admirable statement. In different words it is substantially the same as that made 50 years ago by a great American, Henry George, whose ideas were supported even to the point of excommunication by another priest of your church, the Rev. Father McGlynn.

—**Single Taxer.**

Wage Not Enough

To the Editor:

I cannot agree that a minimum wage of $1,800 is enough for an average American family of five.

Under the most conservative surveys made, we are in a position to distribute $4,500 in consumer goods and services to the average American family of five.

These surveys show that there are millions of people who will never have the opportunity to work. We are living in the power and machine age of abundance and not scarcity. So why not do the job right, retire those past 50 years of age and employ those 25 years of age, and give the entire people the full amount of goods and services.

The facts herein stated will be hard for the plundered poor to understand, but any economist with one ounce of brains knows this to be true.

—**Stanley J. Wearn.**

Los Angeles, Calif.

Hightstown Project Praised As Example of 'Social Justice'

Several correspondents have taken issue with a story in SOCIAL JUSTICE, issue of October 19, in which a Tugwell town was referred to as a "communistic" experiment modeled after Soviet Russian co-operative communities. Two of the most typical of these letters are reproduced here.

A Good Word For Hightstown

To the Editor:

With reference to SOCIAL JUSTICE of October 19, several of us have been discussing what was said about the settlement of Rexford Tugwell in New Jersey. As independent thinkers, weighing the value of each cause, irrespective of its sponsor, we cannot find fault in endeavors to put people to work in an environment for which they are best suited, and more than that, highly approve of the idea, that instead of concentrating wealth in the pockets of the owner of a factory, all workers share in the profits.

The fact that the New Jersey settlement is modeled after Soviet Russian enterprises cannot in itself, even if true, **be accepted by anybody as proof that the principle is wrong.** Do you expect us people who are happy to condemn a painting or a book produced in the USSR only because it is the expression of human beings which you detest?

We honestly believe:

That it is far better to spend $1,800,000 of the taxpayers' money to establish a self-contained community of people, who again can hope to create for themselves a happy and decent life, than to spend that sum for raking leaves along the roadside!

That co-operatives, in some form, are the solution of most of our problems and troubles.

That the evil of concentration of wealth in the hands of a few cannot be driven from our midst, until a philosophy of more equal sharing in the profits of industry and agriculture has been written into the laws of this country.

Inasmuch as all of us believe that these ideas are covered by and embodied in the 16 points of social justice, and we now find that SOCIAL JUSTICE is opposed to these thoughts, will you be kind enough to print this letter in your next issue plus your reply, showing us where we conflict with Father Coughlin's principles and why.

Lake Hill, N. Y.

—**L. Wittert van Hoogland.**

Editor's Note: SOCIAL JUSTICE has never "detested" any human being. While hating communism, it cannot hate the communist. This paper has said, almost in every recent issue, that the causes of communism, to which society is so carelessly blind, are more to be "detested" than even the communism which is created by those conditions. Communists are not born; no nation—not even Russia—ever chose communism of its own volition, or for its theoretical ideal. Always communism has been accepted by the people as the alternative to a more intolerable condition.

The story, however, to which you refer was a piece of "reporting" rather than an editorial analysis. The writer likened the Tugwellian Resettlement to the villages of Soviet Russia, which you admit it is; and referred to the settlement's collective government as a model of the soviet town assembly, which also it admittedly is.

Neither in the Hightstown story of October 19, or by any reading between the lines, can be found any justification for your statement that SOCIAL JUSTICE "disapproves of helping a group of distressed persons, (whether American citizens or immigrants) to create a happy and decent life," or that it is opposed to its own previously-reiterated principles of "production at a profit for the farmer, a living annual wage for the worker, or the distribution of productive wealth."

And Another--

To the Editor:

If the Resettlement Administration village at Hightstown, N. J., is communistic, then Father Coughlin is an international banker, a friend of the League of Nations, and a Harvard half-back!

Each of the 200 homes in this RA town will be bought by their occupants from the government and paid for in monthly installments of $25. The homes will not be rented to these people. Did you ever hear of a communist who advocated the private ownership of homes?

The factory, farms and stores in this town will be run co-operatively. Each of the 200 families in this town must contribute $500 to the capital fund of these business ventures, have one vote at the stockholders' meetings, and each family will share in the profits of the co-operatives.

A co-operative is a Delaware corporation, streamlined for the 20th century, and Christianized according to the principles of social justice. Is it communistic to conduct the business ventures of this town under the corporate form?

In this co-operative town 200 families who have been breathing the foul air of the lower East Side of New York, sleeping three, four or five to a bed, awakening in the morning to the canary music made by the elevated trains as their wheels grind against the tracks, will have a chance to live as God intended them to live.

I saw a baby carriage in this town that was resting under a tree about 50 yards from its home on the edge of a woods. A little while back this carriage was stationed on the sidewalk of an East Side street. Sweating, cursing truck-drivers used to awaken this baby from its afternoon nap and their exhaust pipes would perfume the East Side air with carbon monoxide. I think at least 10 years were added to the life of this baby when it was moved to this town.

It certainly is not "communistic" to move 200 families, 1,000 people, from the slums to a decent home on an acre of land in the country.

The co-operatives, because they **distribute the ownership of productive wealth amongst all the people and prevent the concentration of productive wealth in the hands of a few, are priceless in the cause of social justice.**

—**Atty. Lawrence Lucey.**

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Hiring Hall Is Vortex of Coast Strike

—Wide World Photo.

Labor News Of the Week

WASHINGTON. — Federal maritime commission powerless to stem tide of shipping strike as it spreads over waterfronts of the nation . . . Officials report strike is gripping virtually every major American port and hampering movement of foreign-bound United States mail . . . Forty-nine ships reported tied up in New York harbor . . . Scattered violence and threats of more trouble face mediators on the west coast and police arrest 100 picketers in New Orleans . . . Honolulu police are equipped with tear gas and masks, "but no guns," fearing trouble . . . Last reports from San Francisco are that peace discussions are at a virtual standstill . . . Federal shipping experts officially estimate that coastwide strikes are costing an aggregate of $500,000 a day, assuming that 325 ships are strike-bound.

Situation on four major fronts:

San Francisco — Maritime Commission postpones investigation after union spokesmen walk out of hearing; settlement looks remote; 145 vessels strike-bound on west coast.

New York—Operators confer on "sit down" strikes by union maritime employes acting in sympathy with others who have walked out.

Baltimore—Twenty-two ships affected by striking sailors and longshoremen; police ready for possible violence.

Houston—Striking seamen hold picket lines fast and prevent longshoremen from taking posts.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS. — More than 400 workers of Pillsbury flour mill strike in protest against action of company in laying off 28 men . . . Mill officials explain production decline forced discharges.

* * *

CHICAGO. — Four big meat packers announce 7 per cent increase in pay for all hourly paid and piecework employes . . . Increases are expected to affect 100,000 persons in various packing plants of the country . . . Companies are Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy, all non-union employe organizations.

* * *

TACOMA, Wash. — Hy Mandles, clothier, acts as judge in teamster strike and brings peaceful settlement with pay increases to strikers.

The tinder-box of the maritime strike on the west coast is the hiring hall, a place where ship workers are employed.

The hiring halls are operated by union supervisors, who dispatch maritime men to the various jobs as needed.

Shipping employers demand that the hiring halls be abolished and that the 1934 wage and hour agreement, guaranteeing a six-hour day at 95 cents an hour and time and a half for overtime, be superseded by new contracts calling for the employment of a second shift of workers at the straight 95 cents an hour.

The companies thus are promising an increased spread of employment, but the unions refuse to accede, fearing that the companies will shortly revert back to the 12-hour day for employes at straight time pay.

Maritime unions are asking that workers be paid $1 an hour straight time and $1.50 an hour overtime, with extra pay for hazardous or dangerous cargoes handled. They further declare that the controversy over the hiring halls and the 12-hour day are not subject to arbitration.

Before the hiring halls were established, say union spokesmen, maritime men out of work had to patrol the waterfront seeking employment. Union men, they claim, were often disqualified. They argue that a man had no opportunity to get a job if he were a union member, but under the 1934 agreement, with the hiring halls, the old blacklist and favoritism were done away with and all maritime union men were on equal footing.

The same agreement effected a six-hour day from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., at 95 cents an hour straight time. After 3 p .m. and up to 8 o'clock the next morning all time was classed as overtime and was paid for at the rate of $1.40 an hour.

Shipping companies now want employes to work in two shifts—8 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 3 p. m. to 8 p. m.—at 95 cents an hour straight time.

Union representatives charge that employers are prepared to "starve out" the unions and meet strike violence with firearms and tear gas bombs.

According to reports, the strikers are reconciled to a severe and long-continued battle and are determined to stick it out to the end. They expect to obtain help from other Pacific Coast unions, who will either walk out in sympathy or refuse to handle the "hot cargo." Union spokesmen have notified government authorities that if they are locked out, all maritime workers on the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast will join the Pacific Coast strikers.

Our Future Wage Scale

(Reprinted from a recent edition of The Progressive Miner.)

Every day brings the miners of this nation closer to the time when they must decide upon their future wage scale. This wage scale, to keep pace with the times, must keep pace with whatever the purchasing power of the dollar is likely to be in the future. A union or union leader that measures wages by dollars, regardless of their purchasing power, or one that is not able to anticipate the probable future in that connection, is not serving the membership.

Regardless of who is elected November 3, the United States is due for an inflation. Nothing is more certain, and all any person needs to understand to come to that conclusion is our present and past financial experimentations, which we think is a charitable way to express the devaluation of the dollar, government spending, the unbalanced budget, and the peculiar silver program and policy.

No one can predict with any degree of certainty which way inflation will come, first, because we don't know which political party will be elected; second, many circumstances may overtake us that may change what now seems a certain policy by either Landon or Roosevelt, if either is elected. If Roosevelt is elected it is a safe bet that we'll have inflation by the currency or monetary route, or 30-cent dollars, as we predicted as quite possible two years ago. Under Landon a deflation by the credit route, probably based on the gold standard, is quite likely, and with 11 billion in gold on hand the sky could be the limit.

Regardless of whichever plan is favored by the powers-that-be, living costs are sure to rise during the next year and the workers of this nation will suffer a reduction in their standard of living if wages are not considered in connection with the future. The workers of this nation should understand that a day's wage is only worth what it will buy; $5 a day with eggs selling at $1 per dozen means that these wages will only buy 5 dozen eggs and are the equivalent of a $1.25 wage with eggs selling at 25 cents per dozen; and so on with every commodity that the workers must have to exist.

There are excellent reasons to believe that those who own and control the finances of this nation are determined to push this nation back to the purchasing power of wages more than 40 years ago, just as was done in France and Germany by the inflation route. If it can be done without too much trouble on the part of the workers, the powers-that-be may be benevolent and allow us to maintain the present form of government; if on the other hand too much opposition is encountered, they may propose a militarized industrialism.

The depression with all of its devious methods of stealth MUST bring results to the depression-makers or our political and economic bourbons of free America are just as ready as were the European countries to use one-half of the nation to shoot the other half down under the guise of pay-triotism.

Steel Union Wins Battle To Organize

In what may prove to be a test case governing the right of workers to organize as they please, the National Labor Relations Board last week ordered the Crucible Steel Company of America to re-employ two employes who had been discharged for union activities.

The decision amounted to a mandate to industrial concerns that they must not interfere with the organization of workers in "outside" unions.

The labor board held that labor is at a disadvantage in relations with the employer and that it is the proper function of the United States government to protect the right of employes to organize.

According to testimony brought out at the hearing in Washington, the two workers of the steel company had been discharged when they attempted to organize fellow-employes into the Strip Steel and Wire Workers Union.

As though deliberately to make a precedent of its decision, the labor board accompanied the reinstatement order with the first published report of its large staff of labor experts and technicians.

After reviewing the entire history of labor relations, the staff report concluded that government intervention is more necessary in steel than in other industries bcause "the existence of company police and the company town system produces a consequent suppression of civil liberties."

Citing the "extreme disparity between the bargaining power of the individual worker and that of his employer," the report stated:

"The fear of discharge is the chief cause of this inequality in bargaining power. It precludes the employe from rejecting terms of employment which, in the unrestricted exercise of his judgment, would be unacceptable."

New Labor Post To Edw. F. McGrady

Reports are current in Washington that Edward F. McGrady is to be the Secretary of Labor in the President's new cabinet. Frances Perkins, present Secretary of Labor, will head a new Department of Public Welfare, according to inside sources. Commerce Secretary Roper and Postmaster General James A. Farley are expected to retire to private life.

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1940 Depression Seen By Kiplinger

Fisher Attributes Business Decline To "Bad Banking"

In an exchange of correspondence made public last week, Professor Irving Fisher, noted economist of Yale University, told Edward A. Filene, merchant-politician of Boston, that permanent recovery in the United States must come through monetary reform.

The private letters of the two men were published in **Forum** under the title "Do High Wages Make Prosperity?"

Mr. Filene advocated a change in the Constitution in order to "reinaugurate nationwide industrial and interindustrial codes, seeking to make wages as high as they can be made and, in co-operation with organized labor, to suppress chiselers and economic traitors.

Professor Fisher replied that in his opinion the problem of unemployment had arisen **"because of our bad banking system, expanding and contracting our circulating medium in the effort to conform to a 3½ per cent reserve of actual money."**

"You might as well try to carry a load of hay 100 feet wide (deposits) on a truck 3½ feet wide (physical money)," he stated. "It is bound to upset."

Continuing, the Yale professor told Mr. Filene:

"I do not agree that there is any general 'necessity of nationwide planning of our work.' If we have a properly managed currency we can let industry manage itself.

"I do not agree that we must 'change the Constitution.' Rather we must live up to Article 1 of our Constitution, under which Congress is supposed to 'regulate the value' of money."

Depression, declared Professor Fisher, "is a problem of purchasing power," adding:

"There has been a shortage of purchasing power owing to the destruction of our *deposit* currency owing, in turn, to the calling of bank loans on which that deposit currency is based.

"We can solve the problem of purchasing power by solving the money problem, as Sweden has done and as England is doing; that will bring us all, labor included, back to pre-depression prosperity and production."

Business Writer Says A Crash Is Inevitable

The disquieting prospect that President Roosevelt may have another depression on his hands at the end of his second term in office troubled business leaders this week after W. M. Kiplinger, prominent Washington economist, predicted that by 1940 the nation would be gripped in a wild money and credit inflation.

Mr. Kiplinger forecast a second business debacle, "as bad as that of 1929-32," in a recent speech before the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He said it would come regardless of the outcome of the 1936 presidential election.

"It appears," Kiplinger remarked, "that 1938 and 1939 will be 'boom years.' By then the forces of plentiful and easy credit will have been let loose. We shall then have the fruits of credit expansion or 'inflation,' which will flow from past government policies.

"Not even a policy of governmental economy hereafter can stop it.

Sees Trouble in 1940

"Most thoughtful students of economic trends believe that the next depression, with the debts accumulated meanwhile, it is apt to be as bad as that of 1929-32."

One prominent independent newspaper of New England, after reporting the speech, declared editorially:

"Another depression is not inevitable. We hope that the maladjustments in capitalism can be curbed, and the system progressively stabilized."

Fr. Coughlin Cited Evils

This, essentially, is the philosophy of social justice, long expounded by Father Coughlin in his public statements. It was because Father Coughlin believed that both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon were blind to the "maladjustments in capitalism" that he so strenuously opposed the election of either.

"I have two great enemies, the Southern army in front of me and the financial institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in my rear is my greatest foe."

—Abraham Lincoln, in a speech during the Civil War.

Modern capitalism, with its inherent money and wage evils, is responsible for business depressions. Political parties are only factors in depression cycles and not the cause. It is only when political parties carry out the will of modern capitalism that they become co-responsible for depraved economic conditions.

Both Democrats and Republicans, through their 1936 platforms, were betrothed to modern capitalism. Both refused to declare openly for monetary reform and a living annual wage for the working classes, the two things that together combine the one cure for the endless parade of business panics in the United States.

Congress Holds Key

Depressions are man-made, and it is no more logical to contend that they must come every seven or eight years than it is to contend that a periodic wave of crime should sweep this country every seven or eight years.

The cure lies, and lies only, in a Constitutional money system which dictates that Congress issue and regulate our money and control the distribution of credit.

An honest money program would spur recovery by easing the flow of credit so that production might be accelerated and those who toil might be assured a decent wage to purchase for their families the necessities which they produce.

G. M. Bonuses To Be Sifted In N.Y. Courts

To what limit may executives of a corporation go in enriching themselves and at what point do they infringe on the dividend rights of stockholders?

The New York State Supreme Court will shortly be called upon to answer this question as a result of a suit asking that officers and directors of the General Motors Corporation be compelled to restore more than half a billion dollars which they paid to themselves in bonuses, in addition to their salaries, in the last 18 years.

Thirty-five individuals are named as defendants in the suit, among them several of the wealthiest men in the country. The list includes four du Ponts, Junius S. Morgan, John J. Raskob and George Whitney.

Junius Morgan is a son of J. P. Morgan, New York banker, and Whitney is a Morgan partner. The du Ponts are reputed to have been closely associated with the Morgan bank firm in several financial enterprises.

The amount of money the plaintiff stockholders seek to recover is said to be between $500-million and $700-million. The exact sum is not stated since it will have to be determined on the value of the stock.

According to the bill of complaint, the du Pont associates, in control of General Motors, formed two subsidiary companies, Managers' Securities Co. and General Motors Management Corp., solely for the purpose of awarding larger bonuses to themselves.

It is also charged that the defendants gave themselves stock bonuses instead of cash, taking the stock at the price which the corporation had paid for it and later converting the securities into cash at a higher figure.

Keynes Hears "Oh, Doctor" Call in U.S.; Takes Boat

By way of comment, we would inform our readers that the Mr. Keynes mentioned in the Christian Science Monitor editorial, reprinted herewith, is the same John Maynard Keynes who tried to sell his money theories to the British government. Failing, he came to the United States and succeeded in selling us a program of economy and spending.

That was in 1933. In 1936 we see Great Britain, which rejected the Keynes ideas, well on the road to recovery, while the United States, which adopted them, is still faced with an unbalanced budget.

From the Christian Science Monitor:

"The unnamed British economist who, according to Governor Landon, inspired President Roosevelt's spending policy, was John Maynard Keynes, by common consent the most widely read of British economists. Governor Landon said that his own government takes no notice of him. It is true that Keynesian counsel often differs from British policy. Nevertheless, he happens to be a member of his government's Economic Advisory Committee, and was one of the members of the famous Macmillan Committee, which reported on Britain's monetary troubles in midsummer, 1931.

"Mr. Keynes comes to the United States regularly. When he arrived in early 1933, he was invited to Washington, where he had a long talk with Mr. Roosevelt. Later, both here and abroad, he praised the president for his initiative and aspirations, but criticized that part of his initial program which consisted of trying to balance the budget and to confine the economic system within the strait jacket of the NRA and AAA. He suggested a course in spending, $400-million a month, no less. Whether Mr. Roosevelt followed Keynes or not, he soon after went in for spending on more or less this scale.

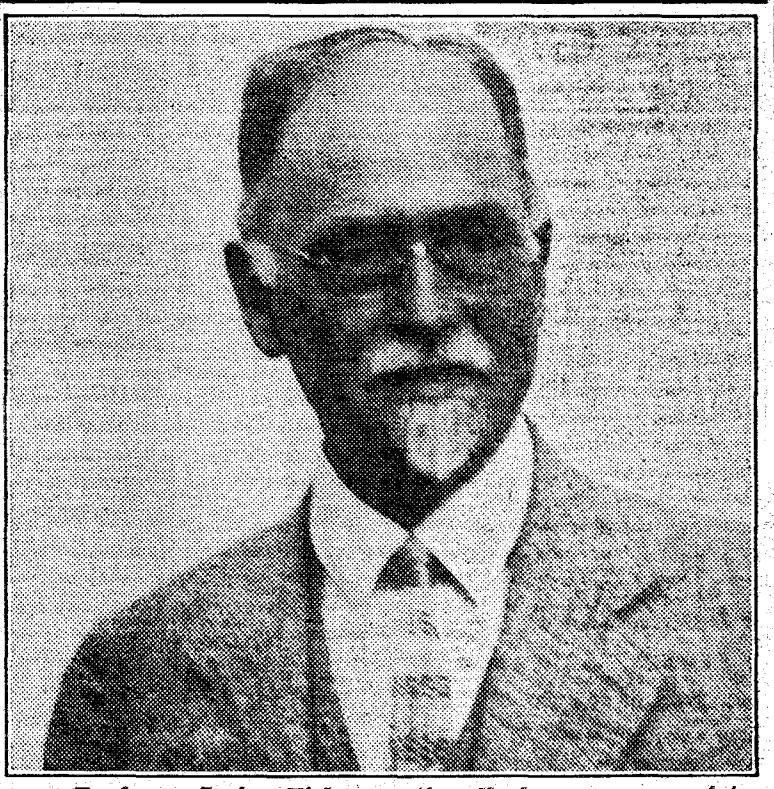
"Mr. Keynes has been an issue so many times that the effort to make him one in the American elections will not disturb him. He leaped into world renown by denouncing the Versailles peacemakers and most of their works.

"Keynes wrote 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace,' a slim volume holding a high explosive which discharged on the craniums of the peacemakers. Britain was still under the spell of official thought. Keynes' conduct, like Socrates' in ancient Athens, therefore became unpatriotic, almost sacrilegious; disturbing all the plans for hanging the Kaiser, but especially for squeezing the Germans, as a British statesman crudely put it, 'till the pips squeaked.' Andre Tardieu, dreaming of the billions that would soon start to flow out of Germany, snapped angrily at Keynes for overstepping the bounds of 'permissible tomfoolery.' Yes Mr. Keynes is used to being an issue."

"Father Coughlin in our opinion is right; the international money changers are in the saddle, and the unseen, unknown controllers of money and gold have increased their wealth more billions of dollars under the Roosevelt administration than under any dozen preceding presidents. The money changers have not been driven from the temple."

—Daily Herald, Merrill, Wis.

Urges Monetary Reform



Professor Irving Fisher, nationally known economist, lashed advocates of a change in the Constitution and urged instead that we "live up to Article 1 of the Constitution" by restoring to Congress the right to "regulate the value of money." —*Wide World Picture.*

Hidden Taxes On Consumers Equal 53 P.C.

In the last fiscal year, hidden taxes, paid by working class consumers, amounted to 53 per cent of the total revenue of the government.

During the twelve-month period the government collected $3,900,000,000 in taxes of all kinds. The sum was broken up as follows:

Direct taxation—

Personal and corporate income taxes, 37 per cent.

Estate and gift taxes, 10 per cent.

Indirect taxation—

Liquor taxes, 13 per cent.

Tobacco taxes, 13 per cent.

Customs duties, 10 per cent.

"Nuisance" taxes on manufactured products, 10 per cent.

Stamp taxes, 2 per cent.

Miscellaneous other taxes, 5 per cent.

For a number of years prior to 1932, indirect consumer taxes were maintained at a constant level of about 40 per cent. Under the New Deal they have risen to 53, or a gain of 32½ per cent.

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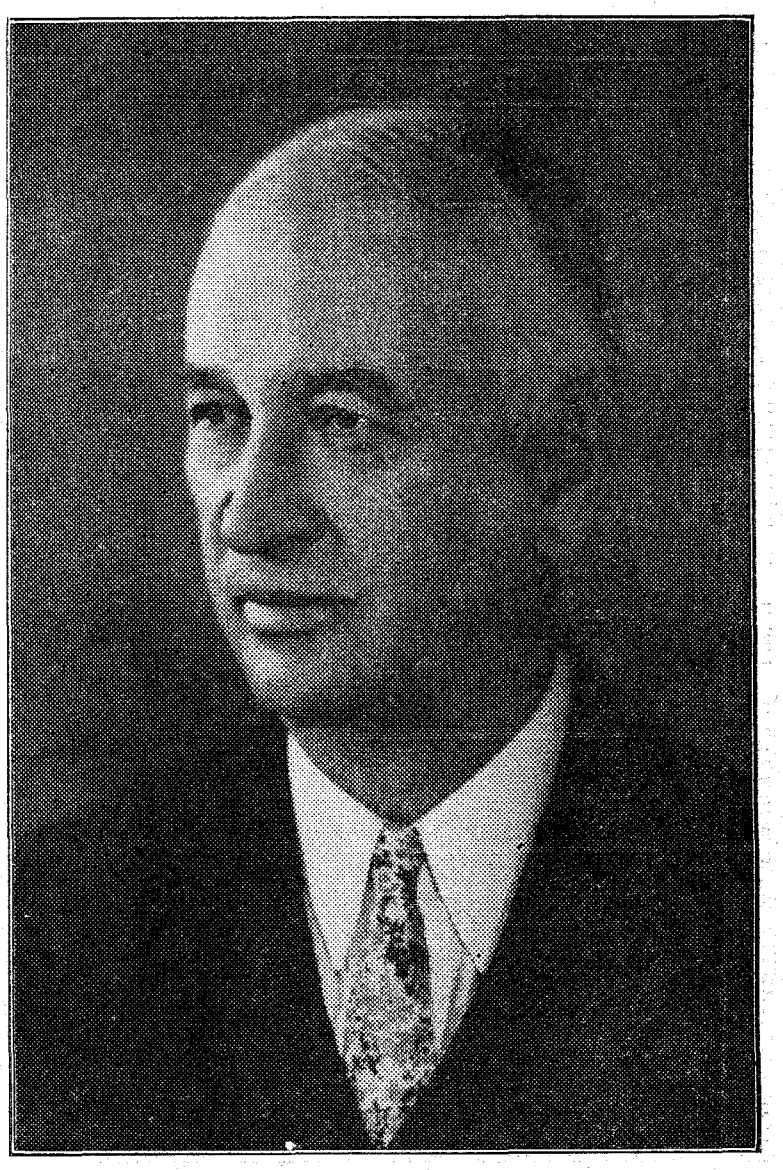
. . NUSJ Elected Them to Congress . .

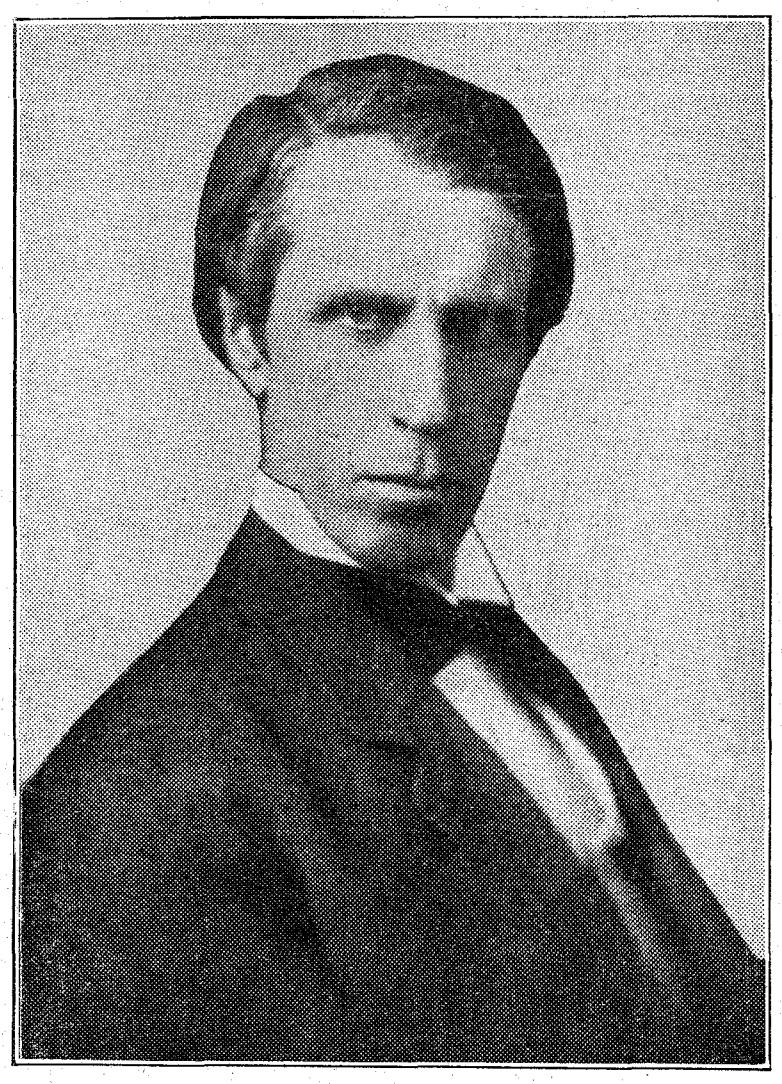
Anthony A. Fleger, newly-elected Congressman of the 22nd Ohio district, is acting solicitor for villages in Cuyahoga county and mayor of Parma, the first Democrat ever to be elected to the municipal executive office. Fleger served in the Ohio legislature in 1933-34.

Incumbents And Novices Are Victors

Brooks Fletcher, endorsed incumbent Congressman from Ohio's 8th district, was re-elected on his record with NUSJ endorsement.



William A. Ashbrook, re-elected representative of the 17th Ohio district, begins his ninth term in Congress. He was elected first in 1906, served seven terms, then retired until 1934. He will begin his 17th year in Congress at the January session.



Finly H. Gray, incumbent Democratic Congressman from the 10th Indiana district, returns to the Halls of Congress where his standing as an authority on money and currency problems has long been recognized. He had the endorsement and support of the National Union for his championship of a social justice program for money reform.

Frank Towey, Jr.
12th, N. J.

Dr. I. W. Drew
7th, Pa.

Frank Kniffin
5th, Ohio

Frank Dorsey
5th, Pa.

Michael Stack
6th, Pa.

Edw. O'Neill
11th, N. J.

Ernest Lundeen, three times Congressman from Minnesota, was the only endorsed senatorial candidate to win election. The Farmer-Laborite, long in the public eye by reason of his belligerent championship of social security laws, polled 60,000 votes more than his opponent.

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